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Rebuilding the Chinese Government

How Can America Help China?

A Chinese View of the Shibusawa Plan

Dual Citizenship

By T. R. Jernigan

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DEVELOPMENTS of the last week have done something to settle the status of the Chinese Government, but not much progress has been made toward clarifying the internal political situation. Following the collapse of Chang Hsun's monarchy, General Tuan Chi Jui went to Peking and assumed charge of things there. He visited the Japanese legation, where President Li Yuan Hung was living, informed him that the attempted revolution was suppressed, and invited him to resume his office. This was shrewd politics, and nervy politics too; for technically Tuan Chi Jui held no office in the Government at that time, having previously resigned and given up the office of Premier. But, as the savior of the Republic and the man who had trapped and crushed Chang Hsun, and who moreover was in command of all the forces in and near the capital, the President hardly could do less than to ask Tuan to resume office and to form a new Cabinet. Tuan accepted, and at once began to organize a new Government. At this writing several of the more important cabinet positions have been filled, with others still occupied by the former incumbents. The muddle about the ministry of foreign affairs was for the moment cleared up by Dr. Wu Ting Fang voluntarily resigning the office, and sending the seal to the Vice President at Nanking. In forming a new Government, Tuan Chi Jui has the support of the Chinputang, the second most influential group in Chinese politics. All of his cabinet nominees so far are men of good standing, and of considerable administrative experience. There is no reason that we can see now why they cannot carry the government along with a fair measure of success, provided of course that it is not actively obstructed by opposing political elements.

THE question of the Presidency presents a crux of the immediate situation. From reports (which agree substantially), and from his own manifesto issued to the people, Li Yuan Hung has decided to resign the Presidency and retire to private life. Whether he ought to do that, in these circumstances, is a question we do not feel sure about. On the outward face of things, it would seem to be better if Li Yuan Hung had for the time at least remained in office; that by so doing it would have been easier to revert to a balanced statu quo, and from that to work out a compromise between the North and South. Under that arrangement Vice President Feng could have stayed at Nanking, preserving the balance. As it is, if Li Yuan Hung does retire, either Feng must go to Peking and assume the Presidency, or an election will have to be held; and pending an election the Premier perforce would have to administer the Government. Reports from Nanking indicate that Feng Kuo Chang is willing to accept the Presidency; but he makes conditions. For one thing, it is said that he has no mind to become the cats-paw of the

Premier and the Tuchun party; and if he goes to Peking he will take with him, as a body-guard, the better part of his own troops. For another thing, the Vice President wants, if it is possible, to establish an understanding with the liberals in the South, so that, when he takes office at Peking, he will not have them against him and his Government. Until quite recently, the Kuomingtang was disposed to regard Feng Kuo Chang as a satisfactory candidate for President, owing to his presumed liberal views; but some of the Koumingtang leaders have changed their attitude toward General Feng because of incidents connected with the Chang Hsun revolution, tending to implicate both Tuan Chi Jui and Feng Kuo Chang in that episode as a part of a plan to place the Tuchuns firmly in power. The Koumingtang now profess to fear that General Feng, as President, will be either a puppet of the military party, or one of its actual leaders; in which case he would be opposed to the policy of the liberals, who claim to want to eliminate military influence from Chinese politics.

WITHOUT presuming too positively to advise Chinese about the conduct of their own political affairs, we nevertheless feel the need of urging upon all the parties the advantages of moderation in dealing with this crisis. One perceives clearly the line of cleavage, as to principle, between the so-called military party and the liberals. When one goes to the bottom of this question, as it is now exhibited in China (and in Russia too), it is complicated by questions of expediency, which to some extent require concessions on the point of principle. As a matter of principle, we are in entire sympathy with the views of the advanced liberals, who are impatient to see created in China something in the true form of republicanism. As a matter of expediency, we are forced to recognize that it may be better to temporize to secure something like order in China during these uncertain times, even if this temporizing requires a yielding of liberal party position and party vantage. Moreover, we cannot feel so sure as some Kuomingtang leaders profess to be, that China cannot get along under a Government administered by Feng Kou Chang as President and Tuan Chi Jui as Premier, and that even under such a Government progress will not be made toward the development of a real republicanism. We do think, however, that this new Government would be wise if it will recall Parliament, as an act of technical correctness and as a concession to liberal sentiment. It ought not to be difficult for this Government to do that, for Tuan Chi Jui, when he was Premier before, took no active part in bringing about the dissolution of Parliament, and has never, so far as we know, openly favored its dissolution. Therefore for General Tuan to reassemble Parliament would involve no inconsistency by him. Futhermore, it is probable that Parliament, if reassembled, will prove a more workable body than formerly; for we take it that its members also have learned something from the course of recent events, which will have an effect on their official conduct and their sense of national responsibility.

IT is reported that the foreign ministers of the allied association have formally called on the new Government, which, if true, established the matter of official recognition, and gives regularity to the Tuan ministry. No other course seemed possible, if diplomatic technique was to be observed. Li Yuan Hung is still President, although it is evident that he has quit trying to function, having delegated his authority to the Premier. Li Yuan Hung has come to present a rather pathetic figure in Chinese politics; that of an honest and sincere man who has allowed the reins of authority to slip from his nerveless hands, and who now has not the spirit to recover them, or to hold them if they are handed to him. If General Li has indeed lost heart and confidence in himself, then he can accomplish little by retaining the Presidency, and it perhaps may be just as well for him to step out in favor of his legal successor. But there will be many persons who have watched his career with interest who will be sorry to have it snuffed out in this feeble manner; and one feels that if he quits in these circumstances he will not be able to "come back."

CHANG Hsun's position, since the collapse of his puppet monarchy, is peculiar. He took asylum in the Dutch legation at Peking; but later, so it is reported, he removed to a part of the German legation, where he is supposed to be now. From there Chang is negotiating with his opponents, trying to get safeguard for himself and his possessions. Of course Chang can, in time, be extradited from a foreign legation, as his legal status is plainly that of a rebel; but it appears that the Tuan Government is not making much effort to get the custody of the redoubtable Chang. Here we may look for a proper exhibition of truly Chinese politics, in the handling of this matter. Chang is reputed to be wealthy. Now if he is extradited and suffers death, then his property would fall to the Government, or could be confiscated, and would have to be accounted for. But if a way is found to pardon him, or for him to escape, then he can dispose of his wealth as he sees fit; that is, he can use it to purchase his way to liberty and immunity—or, as it might be put, he can "make restitution" for his offenses. Somehow we cannot feel quite as much hostility to Chang as we no doubt ought to feel. After all, be had the honesty and the courage of his convictions; traits so rare in Chinese politics that we respect them even when they take mistaken courses. The public interest seems to require that Chang will now be shorn of political power,

and of all resources that are convertible into political power; but somehow we cannot work up any sincere resolution to demand his head.

WHAT to do with the young ex-Emperor and the imperial house is another question. It would seem inhuman to punish the young ex-Emperor. He had practically nothing to do with the recent coup d'etat, except to acquiesce with instructions given him, and to obey orders with docility. He sat on the Throne when he was told to, and he got off of it when he was told, without question and almost without volition. But this incident has demonstrated that there is a danger in keeping the ex-Emperor and his family in Peking. If the ex-Emperor had been at Jehol, or a remoter place, then Chang Hsun's coup hardly would have been feasible. Yuan Shih K'ai's theory in dealing with this case was that by keeping the ex-Emperor and his close relatives in Peking, they would always be under supervision, and could not easily become a center for an intrigue to restore the monarchy. That idea has a good deal to recommend it, too, in the present state of Chinese politics. Yuan wanted the royal family where he always had it under his eye. If there was to be any throne-restoring, Yuan would attend to it himself. That system is not without advantages, but it has disadvantages too; as has just been demonstrated.

SOME interest is attached to a statement published by a number of men prominent in the Kuomingtang this week, relating to the attitude of that party toward China's participation in the war as a belligerent. When the proposal that China would declare war on Germany was being discussed by the Government at Peking, allegations were published in some newspapers here that German money was being used among Chinese officials, and particularly in Parliament, to prevent China from entering the war; and these accusations were pointed especially at the Kuomingtang. It was true, some months ago, that prominent members of the Kuomingtang were opposed to having China enter the war. Some reasons given by them, in conversation with the writer, were that such a policy would not work out well for China because of the lack of definite assurances from the Entente Group, and the uncertainty about the course of events. The gist of the Kuomingtang utterance just made is contained in this paragraph: "Whilst a few prominent members of the Mintang believed that a departure from neutrality might increase the internal difficulties of China, it is undoubted that a majority of Mintang members have favored a Chinese intervention in the war. And we are in a position to state that even those of our party who have been opposed to war would at once acquiesce in a war-decision made by a Government whose loyalty to Republican principles and whose opposition to militarism were not in doubt. Instead of saying that the Mintang are opposed to China's joining the war on the side of America and the Entente Allies, it is truer to say that the political creed of the Mintang logically and inevitably commits the party as a whole to support a policy which would range China with the liberal powers at war with the Germanic States. We hold that if China is to survive as a modern state, she must grow strong. But to be made strong and yet not to be a menace and a danger to the world, China must be governed as the world's democracies are governed—according to freedom and not by the sword. It is for this reason that we believe in liberty and in the things of liberty---a free parliament, an unmuzzled press and the other guarantees and securities of democratic life. And it is for the same reason that we opposed the autocracy of Yuan Shih-k'ai and are now opposing the militarism of the latter's real successor---Gen. Tuan Chi-jui."

HERE is the old quarrel again. To foreigners, this argument seems to amount to this: If our party controls the Government, and will have the doing of things, then we favor joining in the war; but if the opposite party is to get the credit for what happens and have the spending of the funds that will be available, then we are opposed to it. It is quite true that the political creed of the Chinese liberals, as the Kuomingtang statement says, logically commits that party to a policy that would range China with the nations at war with Germany. It might also be better if, when China comes in (if she does), the liberals were in control of the Chinese Government, rather than a party that smacks of militarism and autocracy. But if China is to wait, before choosing her side in this great crisis, for a genuine republican government to be established at Peking, then we fear that will not occur in time for China to reap benefits that might come from throwing her weight into the scale in favor of democracy. Once committed to participation in the war, along with free Russia, republican America and France, and democratic Britain, the cause of democracy in China hardly can fail to make progress.

THERE is a close analogy between the policy of the United States toward the new Russia and contemporary developments of American attitude toward China. In many phases there is much similarity in the conditions of Russia of today and China of today. Russia is not as yet nominally a Republic, but events distinctly foreshadow the creation of a Republic; indeed, M. Kerensky, the present Russian Minister of War, in a recent speech, intimates as much. Russia seems to be governed now by a sort of general Committee of Public Safety, after the manner of the French revolutionists; but this loose government cannot be continued indefinitely without danger of disintegration, so it is likely

that a more definite and permanent form of government will be soon adopted. Under the existing circumstances, taking into consideration the motives behind the revolution, a Republic is the logical experiment. And, if Russia tries the republican form, the old question arises: Can they make it work?

INTELLECTUALS the world over are much agitated by this new posing of the old question, and it of course has especial interest to Americans. The American press shows deep sympathy with Russia in discussing the possibilities. The Saturday Evening Post says: "Peasants whose grandfathers were serfs, bought and sold with the land they tilled, and who in the main have not been much better off than their grandfathers were, comprise a large majority of the population of Russia and the great bulk of the Russian armies. Imagine them suddenly informed that they were free; that they need no longer obey the mysterious concern at Petrograd which had claimed to rule them by divine right; that they were masters of themselves and of the country. How would they probably react to that message? By sticking to their dismal trenches, submitting to the regimen of war, getting maimed and killed in support of a political ideal that no doubt seemed rather remote and hazy to most of them? For an answer we need only turn back a few pages in American history, when the same message of liberty and self-government came to a decidedly more intelligent set of farmers, who, moreover, had inherited the English tradition and practice of self-government. There was Washington's endless difficulty in keeping an army together, in getting the most necessary supplies, in trying to secure effectual cooperation by the states. There were Shays' Rebellion and the Whisky Insurrection. Political freedom requires a much higher discipline than despotism does, and a readier submission to authority. It would be amazing if Russian peasants learned that all at once, and if the overthrow of the autocracy were not followed by fairly extensive disorganization. That is terribly inconvenient for democracy under present circumstances; but it it is not a failure of democracy."

YES, it is very inconvenient for democracy, at a time when the issue of a world war is narrowing down to a test of the fate of democracy, to have two great nations like Russia and China trying republicanism for the first time, and under precarious conditions; for the difficulties of Russia cited by the Post approximate the internal difficulties of China with republicanism. But just because the local and general conditions are rather unfavorable, and further because of the linking of these experiments with the cause of democracy throughout the world by reason of the war, it becomes virtually impossible for the United States to remain a mere spectator of the course of events in Russia and China. Action to hearten, encourage and support Russia already has been taken by the United States Government. Action to hearten, encourage and support China in her effort to maintain a Republic ought to be devised and undertaken without delay. In terms of practice, one hesitates at this juncture to advance a specific formula for American policy in China. Yet we realize that a specific formula must be devised, adopted and put into practice, unless we are to permit events here to drift, perhaps into anarchy. In trying to assist China now, the United States should of course try to render assistance that is desired by the Chinese, and to do that it is necessary to find out what kind of help from America Chinese want, if any. This is why we have asked some leading Chinese politicians to express their views about how America can help China now, and next week the Review expects to publish an article by Mr. C. T. Wang on this topic. It is evident, however, that we need not expect that Chinese will agree about a question like this; and it further is evident that if the United States waits until Chinese do agree about the kind of aid for America to give, before taking any steps to give aid, then nothing ever will be done. Chinese in all probability will regard these propositions, to some extent, in the light of party advantage or disadvantage. For instance, if definite American aid is given during the administration of one party, then such aid, to the extent that it strengthens the Chinese Government, might be regarded as strengthening that particular party. Chinese politics is at present so complicated that it probably will be quite impossible to devise any method for American help to be applied here that can entirely avoid this difficulty.

ANY action must have a starting point; and action by America to help China at this time must take as a starting point whatever

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

Government exists in China now, or when the practical aid begins to be applied. Action by America (with or without active cooperation of other Powers) would try to avoid any appearance of interference with the right of Chinese to decide on and to conduct their own Government. Yet that is a doctrine which in practice can be construed so literally as to deadlock progress. As a premise to any aid by America to China now, it is desirable that Chinese themselves will agree upon a Government---I do not mean the form of Government, for at this time all parties profess allegiance to the Republic; but the composition, personnel and proceedure of the Government. That is, let the Chinese parties agree on a programme designed to stabilize their Government in the sense of giving it at least international regularity for the time being. With that premise, one can form opinions about what might be done by the United States by way of helping to sustain democracy in China. A primary requisite is that, as between reversion to an archaic monarchy, or the retention of a military oligarchy, or a graduated advance toward genuine republicanism, the influence of the United States ought to be thrown definitely to bring about the latter alternative. If this leads to quasi-interference with Chinese politics, then that responsibility must be faced. It is becoming rather ridiculous, at a time when America is engaged in a world war, when the whole life of the American people is being readjusted to meet these war conditions, and with the avowed principal object of saving democratic principles of government from being smothered by autocratic militarism, that the power and influence of the United States should be applied in one place abroad, and should not be applied in another place abroad; that direct American assistance should be accorded to some nations that are trying to cast off the yoke of autocracy, and be denied to other nations that are making the same effort.

FOR applying American assistance to the present state of China, I advance the following as a working formula, and to provide a basis for discussion: (a) Let the United States first try to obtain the united consent, and perhaps also the support, of all the Powers now included in the allied association, to a line of action in respect to China; (b) This international policy to aim at the restoration of the open door, the preservation of the territorial integrity and political autonomy of China, and the firm constitution in China of a democratic form of government; (c) The United States singly (or with other nations if they are able to assist) to give financial support to China, and to aid China in reorganizing her fiscal affairs; China, in return for this support, to act with the Allied association in such manner as is thought best, either by becoming a belligerent on that side, or by (as in the case of Brazil) revoking its neutrality and giving all aid except military force to the allied association. With China taking such a course, the way will be clear for the United States, acting in full harmony with the nations associated with it in the war, to advance funds to China just as they are being advanced to Belgium, Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain. An American (or international) financial commission could supervise the expenditure of funds so advanced, and a commission of American railway experts could supervise and reorganize the Chinese railways, and bring them into a state of efficiency and revenue production. This procedure implies no offense or condecension toward China; it is almost exactly what the United States already is doing to help Russia. None suspects that the aid Americans are now giving to Russia is a cloak to American political designs there that are invidious to the aspirations of Russians; and no such suspicions need be entertained about American aid to China.

OF course, everyone will (here in the East at any rate) at once say: "How about Japan? She surely will oppose such a course." Well, it will be very interesting to learn if Japan will oppose such a course; or, on the other hand, if she will fall in with it, and cooperate in carrying it through. If it develops that Japan is opposed to taking steps to aid China and will not help establish liberal political institutions here, then it is very important for China to know it, and for the United States to know it, and for all the allied nations to know it. Japan of course ought to be informed in advance of any such purpose and intention of the United States, to give her ample opportunity to state any objections, provided she has objections; and it might be well, in case Japan expresses sympathy with the purposes of such a policy of America, to invite Japan to become a participant in carrying it out. There might be objections to Japan's participation by Chinese, owing to suspicions of Japan's motives which have not yet been allayed; but with Japan, as in such a case, acting with America and in harmony with a policy supported by the whole allied association, it would seem that China need have no uneasiness. Here would be an occasion for a genuine cooperation of Japan and America in China—a cooperation in complete harmony with the openly professed policies of both Governments. In extending foreign aid to China during the continuation of this war, it now seems that it must come chiefly from America or from Japan, if it comes at all. Aid to China, at this juncture, from Japan exclusively, is not feasible, we take it. The objections of Chinese to that course would be enough to defeat such a proposition, even if all the other allied nations would agree. With financial and administrative aid from America, Chinese at large have no fears of it being a cloak to insidious aggressions; and if they will tolerate any such

assistance, they will accept it from the United States, or from an international consortium under the leadership of the United States.

FROM the present outlook, it appears that some such aid to China is about the only alternative to a gradual decline of this nation into some form of dependency—either as one unwieldy government subjected to all forms of internal and international intrigue, or perhaps as two similar governments, North and South, semi-hostile to each other in spirit and ideals. A dark prospect either way. With such aid, it is possible in a few years for China to get on her feet politically and financially. One understands, in advancing suggestions like this, that they perhaps run counter to theses that are secretly held by some Powers, or which have been held; and also that there may exist secret international engagements made before or since the beginning of this war, when different conditions existed, which stand in the way of such a proposal. If that is so, then it is necessary for the facts to be known, for in that case the policy of the United States toward Russia and China is dissimilar and perhaps antagonistic to the policies of nations with whom America is associated in prosecuting the war. These are questions which must be cleared up; in fact, nothing can prevent them from being elucidated before many months have passed, in the need to maintain a harmony of main purposes among the new allied grouping; for with America at least, the future of China is a major interest of international policy.

JAPAN'S attitude toward China is a subject of constant interest in Japan, and last week there were questions put in the Diet, to which Viscount Motono, the minister of foreign affairs, replied. Mr. Egi Senshi criticized the Government's recent policy in China, and said that he failed to see how Japan's interests are being advanced. He remarked that a strong anti-Japanese sentiment exists among Chinese, and said further that "the principle of equal opportunity of which so much has been heard must be to the disadvantage of Japan." Viscount Motono replied that while anti-Japanese sentiment does exist in China, that it has been exaggerated, and that the Government will adhere to a policy of cultivating friendship with China. As to the open door, Viscount Motono said: "Mr. Egi had made the statement that the principle of equal opportunity in China would be to the disadvantage of Japan. The truth was quite the opposite. If the Powers acted just as they liked in China by the withdrawal of the principle of equal opportunity, the situation would become unbearable to Japan." I agree with Viscount Motono on this point, and if his words actually express Japan's true position on this question, and that attitude is carried out in practice hereafter, the way opens up clearly for a genuine restoration of the former good relations between Japan and China, and Japan and America—a consummation earnestly to be desired.

AMERICANS in Shanghai (and elsewhere too, no doubt) felt unusual interest this year in participating in the annual observance of the French national holiday, July 14. The ties of sentiment between America and France are very strong, and have existed from the formation, even before the formation of the United States as an independent nation. During the war of American independence France gave substantial help to the struggling colonies; and later, when the Americans were beginning their great experiment in government on the threshold of a new world, it was the moral and intellectual influence of that effort that reacted so strongly upon the imaginations of Frenchmen and helped energize the revolution in France. An American resident of Shanghai (Mr. G. E. Tucker, I believe) remarked at one of the various funcsions held here on July 14, that France was America's first and last ally in war. France undoubtedly was America's first ally in war, and her only one until the present world war; and in this war, the point can be raised that, so far, France is the only ally of the United States, for as yet America has not made a formal alliance with the Entente nations. No formal alliance has been made with France either; but an actual alliance of arms is in effect, by the arrival of American troops in France. Mr. Tucker's remark therefore had a semblance of literal as well as sentimental truth. The writer has, since this war began, traveled widely and in a number of different countries, and has spoken with and heard the war discussed by many people of many nationalities and shades of belief. Yet I do not recall an instance when anyone spoke disrespectfully or disapprovingly of France. France's extraordinary exertions, her superb nationalism, her reserve and restraint under the ordeal, all have appealed to people of other nations with cumulative effect, and have given an impression that will endure for generations.

SEVERAL plans are afoot looking to the better cooperation of Americans in China for the purpose of sustaining their nation in the war. Foremost in this movement are the American women, who have effected a new organization—American Women's War Relief Work. This organization really incorporates some other societies that were already engaged in this kind of work, and is meant to extend the scope of some of it. The plan now is for all support to the American Red Cross Society to go through this channel; but the work will not be confined to Red Cross relief and contributions. It is expected that some direct relief work will be attempted, by which articles collected and made here can be sent to

American troops at the front. Some question has been raised as to the advisability of subscribing to the Red Cross fund through this local women's organization, or whether it is better to send contributions direct to the American Red Cross, at home. It is recognized that the American Red Cross, as now organized for this war, will be a highly efficient and scientifically managed Society, run on business lines. Mr. Henry P. Davisdon, managing head of J. P. Morgan & Company of New York, has for the time completely given up his banking work to take charge of the American Red Cross work, and he has as an assistant Mr. Martin Egan, a journalist well known in the East. But there is a feeling that by making a local women's organization a medium to touch the Red Cross, and enabling them to see their own labor materialize, a better and on the whole a greater result will be obtained. On the part of American men here, several proposals have been made. One has in view the participation of Americans in China in the next government war loan; and Mr. Ruffin has advanced a suggestion, following a method already introduced at home, that a purchasing or holding corporation be organized here for the purpose of facilitating the taking of war bonds by people of small incomes. At a meeting called by Consul-General Sammons to discuss this project, a committee of investigation was named. These enterprises have demonstrated a unity of sentiment among Americans in China to do all they can to aid their Government in carrying on the war; and while methods probably will be adapted to circumstances as time passes, for the present the sentiment is the noteworthy thing.

DIFFERENT constructions and interpretations will of course be given to what has taken place in Germany during the last week. The outstanding facts seem to be: Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, for about eight years Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned and his resignation was accepted. He is succeeded by Dr. Michaelis, who also becomes foreign minister. No other cabinet changes have been announced, although there is a presumption that some will occur as re-actions from what is presumed to mark a shift of policy. We are considerably blinded as to the meaning of events in Germany by lack of information, depending chiefly on news that gets through by way of Holland and Denmark, and reaches London. One view coming that way gives a color to these events favorable to the reactionaries in Germany. That view holds that Bethmann-Hollweg had liberal inclinations, that he favored a peace based on the no-annexation, no-indemnity idea; and because he could not prevail over the influence of the militarists he was compelled to resign. On that theory, the change of chancellors would, on its face, be an advantage for the junkers. But a different theory also is plausible; which holds that Bethmann-Hollweg is merely forcing the hand of the junkers by placing them in a position where they must take entire responsibility for the policy of the Government, and creating a clear issue between the junkers and the liberal groups, who are now openly in favor of peace on terms that will assure Germany commercial freedom and internal autonomy. It appears that, with Bethmann-Hollweg as chancellor, things had gotten into a position where the Government had difficulty in either receding or going forward, on these questions of peace terms; a deadlock which any kind of change may break.

GREAT interest is felt in these developments, for their progress may hold the clue to the end of the war. Assuming, for purpose of argument, that the retirement of Bethmann-Hollweg means a momentary victory of junkerdom, one wonders what arguments the German militarists are now advancing that can convince the German people that something can be gained by them by continuing the war to a military decision. Certainly such arguments have slight ground in the recent military operations to hold any promise of ultimate German victory, or even of a measurable improvement of the position of the Central nations. It may be that people in Germany and Austria still entertain the belief that the U-boat warfare will ultimately force the Allies to their knees; if so, they are building hopes on the sand, for, while the U-boat war is damaging and sapping, there is no reasonable ground to think that it can turn the course of military events and decide the issue, now that the vast resources of America are in the scale on the allied side. The hope that Russia would make a separate peace (which would carry Roumania too) might have bolstered hopes for a while, but that seems improbable now. With things as they are, (a virtual military deadlock until the strength of America is felt), a calm view of the whole situation gives little hope for Germany; for a military deadlock does not mean, as some assume, that Germany will be able indefinitely to hold territory her armies now occupy. Germany indeed may hold those territories, or some of them, for a year to come; but a military deadlock means a slow but sure exhaustion of Germany's vitality, without a corresponding exhaustion of the vitality of her opponents.

PERHAPS the German people, from what they can know of world conditions, expect that, before complete exhaustion comes to the Central nations, differences of opinions and aims will disintegrate the present allied association, and enable the Central nations to get a quasi-success or at least a political draw out of the situation. This is an actual danger, no doubt; but one which wise statesmanship ought to be able to avoid. With every additional nation that has entered the war, on either side, there has been

brought in a new lot of ambitions and objects and ideals. Up to a point, prior to the coming in of the United States, practically every accession, on both sides, meant a new lot of bargains, and a readjustment of bargains that already had been made. Some nations on entering the war made little effort to conceal that they yielded to the greater inducements—or maybe took the direction of the lesser fear. A new condition has arisen, by the coming in of America and the change of heart of Russia. It is foolish to pretend that, in this new condition, elements of discord do not exist. Conferences are soon to be held to readjust matters; and while there must be difficulties, nevertheless we believe that there is far less trouble about reaching an agreement now than formerly. As lesser desires and issues fall away, in the stress of war, the greater and fundamental ones stand out higher and more clearly. So it is with political issues of this war. They are sifting down so that many of us see that only a few things really matter—the principle of democracy must govern the world, the rule of law must obtain, weak nations must have their rights respected, no considerable body of people must be forced by alien dictation to live under governments they do not want to live under, and the seas must be free to all. With these principles distinctly fixed in a fresh understanding, the danger of the allied association falling apart before its work is completed will be less than at any time since a few months after war began.

T. F. M.

Dual Citizenship

BY T. R JERNIGAN

I HAVE before me a copy of the law, known as the Delbrueck law, the outstanding feature of which is that it recognizes the disloyal principle of dual citizenship. There are two sections in paragraph 25 of this law which plainly show its teaching, (quoted in full below :)

Section 2.---" Citizenship is not lost by one who before acquiring foreign citizenship has secured on application the written consent of the competent authority of his home state to retain his citizenship. Before this consent is given the German Consul is to be heard."

Section 3 :---" The Imperial Chancellor may order, with the consent of the General Consul, that persons who desire to acquire citizenship in a specified foreign country, may not be granted the consent provided for in section 2."

The meaning of the sections quoted is that the German government has provided the supposed legal machinery for a naturalised German to swear allegiance to the American or any other government, and have the oath of allegiance received in good faith, but at the same time retain citizenship in Germany in violation of such oath. The German law encourages and gives the means for the making of an oath for a deceptive purpose and justifies that purpose by the reservation that the oath so made was meant to deceive.

The provisions in the two sections which provide that before becoming effective there should be a hearing of the German Consul, or a veto by the Imperial Chancellor, do not qualify the sections in any sense to remove the element of dishonor and the invitation to perjury. The subject matter is beyond the control of the foreign nation whose adopted citizen, the German, desiring to enjoy dual nationality, has become.

If the German government should intimate to one of its consuls, that it was desirous that the German who had sworn allegiance to the country to which the consul was accredited, should retain his citizenship, the consent of the consul would hardly be withheld. The consul would not oppose his own government, nor would the German Chancellor veto his own measure. The whole matter is completely and exclusively controlled by the German government. The German who makes the oath, that he is a loyal citizen of the adopted State, is given the authority, under cover of a law of his native State, to falsify the oath by a reservation of loyalty to the latter, and all the proceedings are carried on secretly and without any knowledge of the adopted State. In all history there cannot be found a more shameless indifference to national honor and truth.

After the published reports of the cases of the German Consul General Bopp, of San Francisco, and Consul Aehlers, of Sunderland, England, there is a strong and reasonable suspicion that German consuls would not prove active in protecting the interest of the country it was proposed to deceive.

There is no wish to misinterpret the law. It would be more agreeable to place an interpretation upon it consistent with national rectitude, but the text of the law is too explicit to admit of a doubt as to its meaning and intention. In a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Digge-Caminetti case, it was decided, that when the text of a law was perfectly clear it was not necessary to consider the intention of the legislative body which enacted it. The material sections of the new German Citizenship law have been quoted in full in order that the explicit language used would leave a clear impression of what was meant without reference to any rule of interpretation. It is a law which the Supreme Court would decide to be so "perfectly clear" in its text as to plainly bear on its face its own meaning.

The law itself being hypocritical, and the principle of dual citizenship dishonorable, it rests as a stigma on every German who silently submits to its imputations. Germans who have sworn loyalty to the organic law of their adopted country owe themselves the duty of openly resenting this

act of the country of their origin which surrounds them with the suspicion of disloyalty to the government of their adoption.

No man can loyally serve two masters. Such is the doctrine of One who spoke with authority, and although the majority of American citizens of German birth are unquestionably loyal to the constitution of the United States I have read in no newspaper or magazine that the Delbrueck law has been repudiated.

Cooperation of Japan and America in China

BY T. L. LI
Student at the School of Commerce, University of Iowa

AMERICAN cooperation through Japan in China, as proposed by Baron Shibusawa 1915, is objectionable in many respects. There is no necessity for this co-operation. The United States does not need Japanese technical knowledge in utilizing her capital; Japan needs no American capital to carry on her enterprises in China; and China needs no Japanese experts or engineers to develop her natural resources or industries. The Americans are excelled by no people in engineering ingenuity and managerial ability, and American engineers are found today all over the world—an irrefutable evidence of the adequacy and abundance of American technical knowledge. On the other hand, Japan herself possesses no superabundance of technical skill or knowledge. She began her industrial reform late—at the close of the past century and her scanty technical knowledge has been entirely derived from her students trained in foreign countries, including the United States. Japan's engineering achievements, no matter how great they may appear to the Japanese themselves, cannot be compared with those of the United States.

Just as the immense indemnity that France was forced to pay after the Franco-Prussian War helped Germany to establish her firm financial foundation, so the indemnity of two hundred and thirty million Kuping taels which China was forced to pay after the Korean War of 1894 helped Japan to establish her gold standard. Since then Japan's financial capacity continued to grow until 1905, when the Russo-Japanese War left on her shoulders a national debt swelled to $1,250,000,000. Yet the present European War has helped Japan build a gold pyramid. It is estimated that since the war the total foreign trade of Japan has reached the sum of over six billion yen. Since August 1st, 1914, there have arisen in Japan no less than a hundred and forty-three new millionaires. Japanese share values have appreciated in many cases from 100 to 200 per cent. Indeed, Japan is now so replete with money that the issue of Foreign Government Treasury bills in Tokyo has become a crying necessity. Thus, financially, Japan has no worry in carrying on any business enterprise in China that is to be undertaken.

Ever since her opening to the Western world China has learned the power of technical knowledge. At first she employed European as well as American technical experts to carry on her material development. She has sent annually during the last decade hundreds of her young sons and daughters to study abroad for the purpose of importing Western technical and scientific knowledge. At present, as a result of these earnest efforts, she has at her disposal a tolerably sufficient number of engineers and scientific men of her own for the development of her industries. In the last few years there has been an annual stream of students returning from study and practice in technical and scientific lines abroad for a period of from five to ten or more years. Furthermore, the various technical schools established by China within her own borders have become, after an existence of from ten to fifteen years, able to furnish the country with a large number of native graduates who can cooperate effectively with those who return from abroad in the work of industrial development of their country. Though China still desires and perhaps needs foreign assistance in case of engineering work on a very large scale, yet by no means must she rely upon foreign technical knowledge for developing her ordinary industries. The much admired Kalgan railway extension, built wholly and exclusively by Chinese hands and brains at a cost much below the estimates of foreign engineering experts, yet with an excellence much above their expectation, serves as only one of many examples.

It is perfectly clear that American-Japanese cooperation in China is absolutely unnecessary. Why, then, is it proposed? The recent address of Dr. Iyenaga before the Japan Society may be taken as the keynote to the proposition. He said what Japan fears in regard to the introduction of American capital into China is that with the introduction of American capital there might follow a corresponding increase of American political influence, for such influence has hitherto followed the introduction of foreign capital into China. Truly this has been the case. The building up of a weaker or less developed country through the advancement of capital for financial reorganization and development of resources often creates for the financing country a political influence, which can be readily converted into commercial advantage. The investing power of a nation has actually become a political instrument in the great diplomatic struggle for foreign markets. It is said that France, one of the most conspicuous foreign investors in the world, "counts upon the absorbing power of the French investor as a factor more potent even than the French Army and Navy in the maintenance of the diplomatic prestige of France and in the extension of French trade."

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As the United States and Japan are the two rival Pacific powers in the expansion of foreign trade in China, the increase of American political influence along with the increase of American investing power in China would certainly relatively decrease Japan's political and financial influence in the same field. This is particularly true inasmuch as China and the United States have been on the best of terms, since their commercial and political relationships have been regarded as of the greatest mutual benefit. But Japan is ambitious. Having secured by virtue of the mailed fist hegenomy over Eastern Asia, Japan goes on to proclaim a Japanese Monroe Doctrine in the East to check the advance of non-Asians, or rather, non-Japanese to the field. She desires to have under her control all the important industries of China, especialy those of coal and iron which she needs so urgently. With the American-Japanses cooperation put into effect in China, there would come the real chance---the millenium of Japan. To employ American capital in China through Japanese hands is tantamount to the employment of Japanese capital in China, so far as the political influence is concerned. For China will look to Japan who delivers the money to her as her real financial supporter, and therefore will offer Japan such political advantages as she has been accustomed to concede in case of introduction of other foreign capital.

Nor will the influence of such a step as American-Japanese cooperation in China be confined to the political field. Closely related are the economic and commercial consequences. As a rule, when a foreign power advances China funds for industrial development it receives preference as to the supplying of technical knowledge and materials or equipments to be employed in such development. The financing power will further secure for itself along the railway zone a sphere of interest in which it will have special privileges or advantages of trade. In view of the fact that the United States has been indifferent to foreign loans in China, and Japan has been the least conciliatory neighbor of China, the employment of American capital through Japanese hands in exploiting China can mean only two things in the eye of the Chinese: either the United States has distrusted China in financial matters, so that now she goes into partnership with Japan, whom she thinks to be more trustworthy, or the United States has feared Japanese interference with the introduction of American capital into China, so that now she tries to please Japan by offering Japan her money to be invested in China. The former means American preference of Japan to China in money transactions; the latter means American conspiracy with Japan to exploit China. In either case the good will of the Chinese toward Americans, which is an invaluable commercial asset, will be irrevocably lost to the latter. This means a moral defeat of America in China.

In the face of such weighty objections as these it is sincerely expected, nay earnestly urged, that American financiers and business men would consider the proposed cooperation maturely before they should take any actual step to make it a reality.—*From "Asia" Magazine.*

Week's News Summary.

THE WAR

July 11. German submarine sinks Norwegian steamer King Haakon; 23 of crew killed.

July 12. German bombardment of the Dunes north of Nieuport admitted as a surprise.——Germans drop several hundred shells into Rheims.——French shipping losses during 1916 announced as being 2,750,000 tons.

July 13. High Commissioner for South Africa files despatch describing how the German command on Lake Tanganyika was overthrown.

July 14. British Naval aeroplanes carry out raids on Zeebrugge.

July 15. British King and Queen visit the front in France. Miniature mock battle fought at Wytscheate for their benefit. Russian troops cross Lomnitza river near Perekhinsko, after severe fighting.——German communique claims Russians repulsed southward of the Dneister above Kalusz.

July 16. A German attack on Mont Haut fails to break French lines; Germans lose heavily.

July 17. British Admiralty's weekly report shows that 14 merchantmen over 1600 tons and 4 under 1600 tons were sunk by submarines.—Four German merchant ships captured by British light forces off coast of Holland and taken to England. French troops gain great victory at Verdun; moving forward west of Hill 304 on a front of two-and-a-half kilometres. they carry all before them to the depth of a kilometre

CHINA

July 13. At Hangchow the Tuchun's chief of staff is assassinated by an unknown man with a pistol.——It transpires that Chang Hsun's troops offered to surrender their arms upon payment of $80,000. General Tuan Chi Jui accepted the offer by telegraph and arranged a temporary loan from the Yokohama Special Bank to make the necessary payment.——Chang Hsun's internment came about through his visiting the Legation Quarter in order to arrange for mediation; he was then informed that he would have to remain as he had entered neutral territory.

July 14. Tuan Chi Jui arrives in Peking from Tientsin.——Li Yuan Hung proceeds to private residence from the Japanese legation.

July 15. Tuan Chi Jui assumes office of Premier; Southern provinces show opposition to him.

July 16. Li Yuan Hung enters French Hospital at Peking. A fracas occurred at his home early in the morning, one of his soldiers killing a colonel and two soldiers, and wounding several others with a sabre and pistol.——Dr. Sun Yat Sen and party arrive in Canton from Swatow, where in an interview he stated it was desirable that the South-Western provinces should join together to restore the provisional constitution.

July 17. President Li Yuan Hung, in a telegram to the provinces, declines to resume office.——Mandates are issued appointing, among others, Wang Ta Hsieh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Premier Tuan Chi Jui concurrently Minister of War.——Chinputang party at Tientsin votes to support Tuan Government.——Acting-President Feng Kuo Chang expresses willingness to succeed Li Yuan Hung.

July 18. Movement on foot in Peking to confiscate property of Chang Hsun valued at about $16,000,000.

July 19. According to Chinese reports, Feng Kuo Chang will assume the Presidency, leaving Nanking for Peking on the 26th.

JAPAN

July 11. In the Japanese House of Representatives, a Kenseikai member moves the impeachment of Baron Goto, Minister for Home Affairs, for distributing last August pamphlets criticizing alleged blunders committed by the Japanese military and diplomatic authorities in their dealings with China. The resolution is defeated by a two-thirds vote.

July 15. Admiral Wright, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, arrives in Yokohama on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn, escorted by the U. S. S. Cincinnati, as special envoy to return thanks to the Japanese Government for their courtesy in conveying the remains of Mr. Guthrie, the late Ambassador, by the cruiser Azuma to the United States.

GENERAL

July 12. President Wilson issues warning against profiteering; states that shipowners by charging high freights are making victory difficult.——British India s. s. Chilka abandoned between Madras and Rangoon owing to a fire on board.

July 13. British Admiralty announces battleship Vanguard (19,250 tons) blown up as the result of an internal explosion; all on board (804 officers and men) are dead.

July 14. Armed robbers at Harbin hold up three Russians in a carriage and take from them eleven thousand roubles; victim lies seriously injured in hospital.——Kaiser orders equal Franchise Bill to be submitted to the Prussian Diet.——Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, German Chancellor, resigns; Dr. Michaelis, Prussian Food Commissioner succeeds.

July 15. The change in the German Chancellorship is taken by the German press generally as indicating the ascendency of the Crown Prince. Dr. Michaelis is also appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

July 16. Austrian Premier promises that the problem of giving equal rights to all nationalities in Austria shall be solved by constitutional methods.

July 17. British Royal House changes name from Saxe Coburg-Gotha to Windsor.——Following changes made in British Cabinet: Sir Edward Carson becomes member of War Cabinet without portfolio; Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions; Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of Admiralty; Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India.——Riots occur in Lisbon; bombs thrown on tramway.——Riots occur in Petrograd; extremists armed with machine guns drive down Nevsky Prospect.——General election made necessary in Canada by a resolution brought forward by Liberal members of the Opposition.

America

"Of course," says the Broolyn Eagle, "we shall be polite to the Japanese Mission when it comes; but allusions to Jap paramountcy in China must be cut out, if courtesy is not to be a gravè strain on American temper."

The New York Sun says it knows Germans of unassailable intentions who may be driven to desperate deeds if the U. S. Government regulations deprive them of their Sunday fishing excursion.

A tax of $200 a head to be levied against aliens in the United States has been proposed in Congress There are over 4,600,000 of these. That would mean a tax of over $920,000,000—not a negligible amount, even in these days of billions.

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Regulations under which all officers and men of American merchant ships plying between ports of the United States and the war zone must be insured by their owners for from $1,500 to $5,000 against death, maiming or capture, were issued June 19 by Secretary McAdoo.

The Actors' Fund of America, with headquarters in New York, is to receive $500,000 from the estate of John Hoge, a retired manufacturer who made his fortune in the manufacture of a popular soap. He was a partner in the firm of Schultz & Co., soap manufacturers, from 1863 until its business was sold to Procter & Gamble in 1893.

President Wilson has again found himself the victim of an extemporaneous phrase. The President's remark at a recent Red Cross meeting that we had "gone into the war with no special grievance of our own," torn from its context, received in Congress and elsewhere the obvious interpretation which the words by themselves might bear. Much ado and a lot of letter-writing was required before the proper explanation was driven home to perverse minds that what the President had meant was that our grievance against Germany was not special to America but common to civilization.

Men and Events

Willard Straight, vice-president of the American International Corporation, has been appointed a major in the Officers' Training Corps.

E. T. Gregory, manager of the International Banking Corporation at Peking, is leaving for the United States on a short business trip.

Julean Arnold, American commercial attache, has opened temporary offices in the American consular building in Shanghai where he will hold conferences with all persons interested in the commercial development of China.

Orders have been received for the closing of the United States Army Quartermaster's Depot at Nagasaki to take effect end of this month. The Depot was established at Nagasaki during the Spanish-American War, and its closing is due to the exigencies of the present war emergency.

The Peking Daily News states that the visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to the South is connected with a movement to organize a provisional government with the co-operation of Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. The object of the Provisional Government is to oppose the Manchu Restoration, and it is stated that as soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed Dr. Sun will be elected the Chief Executive.

Patrick Gallagher has resigned the editorship of the Far Eastern Bureau, of Washington, D. C., preparatory to his departure for the Orient. He has been intimately identified with the growth of the Far East during the past sixteen years and has a host of friends out here including most of the leading statesmen in Japan, China, and the Philippines. He was the first to predict the overthrow of the Manchus and when other publicists were assuring American newspaper readers that the late Yuan Shi-Kai would succeed in reestablishing the empire, Gallagher advised Park Row that Yuan was doomed. The accuracy of his judgment was duly confirmed. He is coming again to the East to survey the field before putting in book form his ideas of what can be done by the United States to help American interests and the spread of democracy in Asia.

The French daily newspaper in Shanghai, L'Echo de Chine, celebrated the Fourteenth of July by issuing a special edition with a handsome title page in colors, and appropriate text embellished with more than two hundred half-tone portraits. The various pages were devoted to "Our Soldiers," The French in Shanghai," "The French Woman," "Our Allies," "The Allied Consuls in Shanghai," and "Our Eventual Allies." There were half-tone portraits of all the Consuls of the Allies in Shanghai, of the principal French residents, and of more than a score of French residents who had been or were serving at the front in France. Two pages contained portraits of local British and French residents who had volunteered their services, most of them having been either killed or wounded. The issue was well printed on an excellent quality of supercalendared paper by the Oriental Press.

O, M. Green, editor of the North China Daily News, was summoned before the British Full Court July 19 on the complaint of Mr. Macleod, counsel for Dr. Marsh, in the recent libel suit, because of certain comments made in an article entitled "Juries and the Public." Counsel said he thought in this particular case where the libel had been described as utterly unjust and unwarranted, for which the paper itself had not offered an apology, it was exceedingly *malapropos*. Mr. Green in an affidavit stated that when commenting he had taken it for granted that a new trial would not be required as the Judge had intimated his willingness to assist in settling the amount of damages. Judge Sausmarez stated that a fine would be imposed; he did not think that the Court was limited to a fine of £10 ---a sum which was mentioned during the argument as the maximum of what could be imposed. Decision as to the amount was reserved.

The marriage of Capt. H. E. Morton, managing director of the Shanghai Hotels Co., Ltd. (Astor House and Palace Hotels) to Miss Mary Jane Free, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Free, took place at 3:30 o'clock Friday, July 20, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pearson, 53 Avenue Road, Shanghai. Owing to illness in the family of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Seitz, it was impossible to hold the wedding at their home as origianally planned. Only the intimate friends of Captain Morton and Miss Free were guests at the wedding. Mr. D. O. Wilson was best man and Miss Vera Pearson bridesmaid. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hykes in the presence of the Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Palace Hotel which was attended by two hundred guests. Capt. and Mrs. Morton will depart this afternoon on the s. s. Colombia for a short trip to Japan. Upon their return they will be at home at the Astor House Hotel were apartments have been furnished for them. A large number of pretty wedding presents in silver and cut glass and other articles were received.

Americans Honor Judge Lobingier

Nearly one hundred Americans attended a tiffin Friday, July 20 at the Carlton Cafe in honor of Judge Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, who with Mrs. Lobingier departs today for America on a few months' vacation. While in America Judge Lobingier expects to spend much of his time in Washington in the interest of legislation affecting the U. S. Court for China.

In a speech at the tiffin, Judge Lobingier expressed appreciation of the interest that Americans both in the

Far East and at home have in the American court in China. He reviewed the acts of Congress establishing the Court and stated that now there is great need of further enactments to promote the efficiency of the court and told of the bills that are now before both houses of Congress with that end in view.

In addition to his work in Washington, Judge Lobingier will attend the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws of which he has been a member since 1908. The meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Other members of the American bar in the Far East who will attend the meeting are Messrs. Austin of Peking and Fisher of Manila, who have also been appointed delegates.

Following Judge Lobingier's address, Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache for China, spoke briefly, urging Americans to cooperate in China and to study all phases of Chinese life so they can intelligently advise the American government and commercial organizations as to conditions and needs here. He urged all Americans in Shanghai to make frequent visits to Peking and other parts of China so they may know the country and its people.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, on the part of the American Bar Association in the Far East, and also on the part of the American Association of China, expressed appreciation of the work of Judge Lobingier and told of the high regard that Americans generally have for Judge Lobingier and his work in China,

Consul General Sammons presided at the tiffin.

Where American and Japanese Interests Touch

At the session of the Japanese House of Representatives July 10, Dr. Takahashi asked about the reported Russian proposal to transfer the bulk of her mining resources in Saghalien and other parts of Russia to American capitalists. He asked why the Japanese government did not send a special envoy to Russia, where a complete political revolution had occurred recently, and inquired into the mission of Viscount Ishii, Japan's special envoy to the United States. He referred to the German possessions in the South Pacific, now under Japanese occupation, which will have much to do with the future relations between Japan and the United States. Soon after she declared war upon Germany, the United States prepared a vast programme for expansion of her armament, especially her navy. Dr. Takahashi asked if the authorities intended to try to keep pace with these vast expansion programmes in the United States. He asked if there was any necessity for a change in the present program for the navy now before the Diet, in view of the expansion of the American navy.

Viscount Motono, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply said: "Japan, too, has done much for Russia since the outbreak of the war. The authorities will make full inquiries into the reported proposal in Russia for the transfer of mining resources to the American capitalists. Until these investigations are finished, however, I cannot give you any answer. Whether the Government will dispatch a special envoy to Russia at this juncture I cannot say just now. Nor can I speak of the mission for which Viscount Ishii has been ordered to visit the United States."

The Foreign Minister ignored the other questions asked by Dr. Takahashi.

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Best Missionaries Make Best Soldiers

Practically every boat from Shanghai to the United States since the first of the year has contained a long list of missionaries from all parts of China, Straits Settlements and India.

Why are these persons returning to America in such large numbers at this time?

The answer is found in a recent report of the conference of the Presbyterian and Reformed missionaries, held in New York about a month ago. The report states that great numbers have gone to France to act as interpreters for British and French commanders in conveying orders to their soldiers who speak foreign tongues.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Halsey, an officer of the conference, in the report said:

"We have had applications from men in large numbers who asked us their duty—go to China or to France. That is, go to the mission field or fight under Uncle Sam for democracy. Our board has expressed the view that blows in France for democracy are blows for Christ and right, and that only as blows are struck in France will it be possible later on to strike blows in China and India. Our board's attitude is reflected in its action to loan its treasurer, Dwight H. Day, to serve the United States Government during the war under Food Commissioner Hoover.

"You see the best missionaries make the best soldiers. That explains why our new missionaries this year are short of men. They are going to a Christian war, but under the United States Government and not under our board."

The Fourteenth of July Celebration.

The French residents of Shanghai celebrated the Fourteenth of July this year on a most elaborate scale, a noticeable feature of the event being the increasing interest taken by the Chinese community.

The review of the French troops, accompanied by French and Allied contingents of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and members of the Police from both Settlements, was attended by thousands of spectators and scores of official guests. All the Allied Consuls and their staffs, the Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and representatives of the two Municipal Councils, were among those present. M. Wilden, the French Consul Genearl, was attended by M. Gayot, Vice-Consul and Chancellor, M. Dufaure de la Prade, vice-consul and Mixed Court Assessor, M. Toussaint, Judge of the French Court, Dr. Sibiril, medical officer, Capt. Bourboulon, Lieut P. le Bris, and Mr. Nieh, Magistrate of the French Mixed Court. The Municipal Band and the French Buglers furnished music.

In the course of a felicitous speech, M. Wilden said that in the representatives of China and the allied nations he saw an act of homage to France. He said he was certain that those who might be called would know how to follow the example of their predecessors, the French of Shanghai.

Au Drapeau was then sounded, after which the whole parade formed up for marching past, under command of Capt. Schmitt. The march ended at the French Municipal Hall where the participants were dismissed and entertained by their French hosts to refreshments.

At 11.30 a.m. M. Wilden received a large number of friends, French, Allied and Neutral, at the Consulate General.

Easily the merriest event of the day took place at the Shanghai Club, where a number of informal speeches were made. Mr. H. G. Simms, in the course of his remarks said that it was his fervent hope that ere this anniversary came round again, justice and liberty would have triumphed; France and her Allies would have entered into the enjoyment of an abiding peace guaranteed by the overthrow of Prussian militarism and he asked those present to cement those cordial relations which existed between France and her Allies and between the French members of the Club and the rest of the members, by drinking the health of the President of the French Republic—a toast which was responded to amidst loud applause.

M. Wilden, in replying, made a number of sarcastically hurorous references to Dr. Knipping and Dr. Schirmer, of the German Consulate. The function at the Club was brought to a close by those present joining in singing the "*Marseillaise*," and the British and American National Anthems.

Mr. Siffert, the Belgian Consul-General, then made a speech emphasizing the good reasons the Allied nations had for optimism and described the proceedings in connection with the celebration as indicative of the great wave of optimism which was spreading throughout the Allies and which which he felt was perfectly justified.

Mr. H.E.V. Grosse, the Russian Consul General, in a short speech, struck the same note, while speeches were also made by the Italian Consul-General Cav. G. de Rossi, Mr. E.P. Grant Jones and Mr. G. E. Tucker.

Another reception was held at the Cercle Sportif Francais in the afternoon and in the evening there were again illuminations and an entertainment in the new French park. The cinematograph pictures included a patriotic French film entitled "Alsace," in which Madame Rejane played the title role.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

A British Retort to the North China Daily News

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Under the title of "The Cloven Hoof in Shanghai" the *North-China Daily News* in a leading article has fallen foul of *Millard's Review*, which it describes as a "subtler agency" than the avowed German papers, but which is "as yet young and therefore all the more important to check in its career before its power to make mischief extends." We are afraid that our Shanghai contemporary, like those German writers who believe that Britain bribed President Wilson to take part in the war, has an extraordinary belief in the influence of gold. It was the *N.-C. Daily News*, if we are not mistaken, that suggested that the refusal of the National Assembly to pass the Declaration of War Bill was due to German bribes. Surely Mr. Millard has a perfect right to express his opinions on the war without being subject to the charge that the holding of such opinions shows that he is working in the interests of Germany. The Shanghai journal speaks of the new Review as displaying "certain unmistakable tendencies all the more deplorable in that the country to which the proprietors belong is one of the Allies." That means, we suppose, that once the Government of a country takes a certain course, its subjects or citizens must be silent, and all criticism must be hushed. That is Prussianism pure and simple. Mr. Millard's opinions regarding the war are not ours any more than they are those of our Shanghai contemporary, but as we claim freedom of speech ourselves, we submit that Mr. Millard has the right to express his opinions without being subject to injurious charges. His contentions should be met by argument, not by vague innuendo. Frankly we should have more respect for the *North-China Daily News* if we found it at any time advocating an unpopular cause or taking up a courageous line in local affairs.

After Chang Hsun What?

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

It seems to us that the one hope of establishing a stable Government in China today is based upon an understanding between General Tuan Chi Jui and the Southern Republicans. If the latter, led astray by such men as Sun Yat Sen, Tang Shao Yi, and Wu Ting Fang continue to provoke and obstruct the Premier, there is every probability of an attempt to reintroduce government by a Military Dictator. The Northern Tuchuns who, without a moment's hesitation, accepted General Tuan's leadership, and, while the Treaty Port Republicans were still talking, accomplished the overthrow of the Monarchy and the Hsuchowfu King-maker, are in no mood to have a pack of irresponsible politicians shouting "traitor" at them from the sanctuary of the Foreign Concessions. And if this kind of thing continues the forces assembled for the overthrow of Chang Hsun may be employed for a very different purpose. It

seems puerile to shout insults at men who had it in their power less than a fortnight ago to uphold or overthrow the Monarchy, and chose the latter course. One really feels that there can be little hope or peace of a stable government in China as long as bands of irresponsible but very noisy men can live in the Foreign Concessions and plot and intrigue against whatever administration happens to be in power. The Foreign Concessions in China were never meant as havens of refuge for disgruntled politicians, and it is a pity that they have ever been put to such use. If the warrant of the Chinese Government ran throughout Chinese territory, including the Treaty Ports, so far as Chinese are concerned, we really believe that there would be some hope of avoiding an annual revolution. At present the "outs" are free to retire to foreign Concessions where they can conspire without interference, manufacture bombs, plot assassinations, and conduct venomous propaganda against those who happen, for the moment, to be in power.

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

Cannot the Kuomintang exercise a little patience? One may argue till the crack of doom as to who was precisely to blame for the recent crisis and subsequent *coup d'etat*, but what does this prove except that the whole order of things in China was in a very unwieldy, unworkable state? Now the chance has unexpectedly and most mercifully arisen of making a new start, but it cannot be availed of unless there is some mutual forbearance and self-denial in respect of captious criticism. Out of all the welter of the past six years, one fact stands out plainly, that neither a veiled militarism nor an undiluted demagogy can long endure at the centre of things in China. Sun Yat-sen, Yuan Shih-kai, the Kuomintang and now Chang Hsun have tried one or the other expedient and all have failed. Surely it is time to be done with impracticable shibboleths and to look for some common ground, if only for the benefit of China.

Japanese Opinion on the Situation in China

From the Herald of Asia (Tokio)

The ill-success of the present monarchical scheme is doubtless due to a combination of circumstances, chief among which seems to be the personal antagonism which General Chang's overbearing conduct has roused among the Tuchuns and other leaders who were completely kept out of his confidence in elaborating and carrying out the enterprise. It is not their devotion to republican ideas that has prompted them in opposing General Chang's regime. General Tuan, the acknowledged leader of the revolting Tuchuns, has, it is true, declared his adherence to a republican from of government, but it is more than doubtful whether republican ideals will fare better under him than under his former chief, Yuan Shih Kai. We have certainly not heard the last of monarchism in China.

From the Kokumin (Tokio)

Within ten days after the restoration movement was started and the new government was established, it has turned out to be a complete failure. At the same time, because President Li Yuan Hung cannot conduct the affairs of the nation, General Feng Kuo Chang, Vice-President, is to take charge of the presidential duties and General Tuan Chi Jui will head a new ministry. When former Premier Tuan was dismissed by President Li Yuan Hung, the world instinctively believed that Tuan would be reinstated in power. That has now come to be true. Only because of President Li Yuan Hung's action the restoration movement has been brought about and the subsequent trouble ensued.

But has the problem of restoration finally been settled? No. This time, it was the failure of General Chang Hsun. It has not touched the fundamental problem of China's form of government. Republicanism was a failure in China. What remedy is offered for the future? There are many arguments for a constitutional monarchy in China. Since Yuan Shih Kai's downfall, the restorationists have gained much ground. Chang's failure at restoration was his own, because of his recklessness and overhastiness. He had thought that if he started the movement all the restorationists would follow his lead. But they did not. Even Chang's own troops did not move as he desired. They fell before General Tuan's power. Even children and women are laughing at Chang. Looking back, we find that Yuan fell because of his attempt at monarchy. Li Yuan Hung fell by dismissing Tuan. Chang met his fate by an illtimed move for restoration. Chinese statesmen are only apparently careful in whatever they undertake. In reality they are all very reckless. Although Chang fell, the real political power is in the hands of the militarists and the bureaucrats. The activity of the defenders of republicanism is not very significant. The foundation of the restoration movement is still firm.

From the Tokio Nichi-Nichi

The failure of General Chang's plans was not his failure alone. It means an end of the restoration movement. It is not likely that the restoration movement will be revived in the near future. Will, then, China's

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future be peaceful? No! Chang's punishment is a minor issue now. What is more important is the friction between Tuan Chi Jui and the southerners. Tuan, allied with Hsu Hsi Chang, is now holding the power. He allied with Feng in order to defeat Chang. But will the two be at peace long? Feng is not on friendly terms with Hsu. Should Feng and Hsu quarrel, what attitude will Tuan take? Already it is reported that the southerners, headed by Tang Shao Yi, Sun Yat Sen and others, are trying to join with Feng against Tuan. Feng may not easily consent to cooperate with them. Politics in China is likely to become complicated. We cannot tell just how the situation will develop. But the outcome of these complications in future is likely to be more serious than that of the restoration movement.

From the Tokio Asahi

When we learn that on July 7 and 8, at a meeting of the ministers from seven countries in the Japanese Legation, it was proposed to urge Hsu Shi Chang to mediate and to come up to Peking, Baron Hayashi agreed to the proposition, we cannot understand him. Why did he change his opinion when he refused to listen to General Chang Hsun before when the latter made the same request? He had refused before because he had thought that it was an interference in domestic affairs of China. Why then did he not reject the proposition this time again? Has not the American minister refrained from joining in the enterprise, because he thought it was an interference in domestic affairs of China? Has Baron Hayashi constrained himself to agree to the proposal because the ministers from England, France, Russia, Italy and Holland insisted on it? If so, we are astonished at his weakness of character. We had doubted just how long the Japanese Government would be able to stick to its policy of non-interference in domestic affairs of China despite its solemn declaration of that policy, whether it would not be obliged to warn the Chinese Government, or mediate between factions in China. So we do not wonder if Baron Hayashi abandoned the former policy of strict non-interference. But the note sent together with other ministers to Hsu Shi Chang was something which we can never approve. We predict that this note will be a failure. Hsu Shi Chang is an influential man, to be sure. But he is not altogether on intimate terms with General Tuan Chi Jui who is now surrounding General Chang Hsun with force. General Tuan was appointed the premier by Feng Kuo Chang who is now acting as the President in Nanking where he has established a provisional government. General Tuan then has established a ministry in Tientsin. He will never listen to Hsu Shi Chang at this time. Even if a compromise be arrived at between the two, the Southern leaders will not agree. Feng Kuo Chang himself may not agree. Should Hsu Shi Chang, moved by the attempt of the foreign ministers at mediation, undertake to settle the issue, certainly the Southern democrats and even Tuan and Feng will oppose him. Then the whole of China will be thrown into a great confusion. Even if Japan and other powers should interfere unwarrantedly, they will only win the resentment of the entire Chinese population. Even if the attempt of the six ministers should succeed in so far as effecting a compromise between Chang, Tuan, Feng and few other leaders, it will be only a temporary success. It will not be a permanent success. China will repeat again the disturbance such as has taken place this time.

Chinese Press Opinion

From the Eastern Times (Shanghai)

We do not know why Hsu Hsi Chang has gone to Peking. He did not go before the arrival of Chang Hsun, nor before the Restoration, nor before the opening of hostilities. When the Republic was in danger he did not go to Peking in order to save the Republic. When the Imperial Family of Ts'ing was in danger he did not go to Peking to save the Imperial Family of Ts'ing. Hsu Hsi Chang was an old servant of the Ts'ing Imperial Family and a functionary of the Republic. He has been faithful neither to the Ts'ing Imperial Family nor to the Republic for the reason that he did not think of saving them. Now that peace is established he goes to Peking. Is it that he desires to assume the Presidency because Li Yuan Hung and Feng Kuo Chang have renounced it? In such a case China is not in a good situation.

From the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)

The rumor was current that Hsu Hsi Chang was going to Peking, but that bit of news was denied. Now, he is at Peking. A stranger to politics, he has an equivocal manner. He did not render great service to the Ts'ing Court even though he occupied a high position under it. It was he that led the Restoration; even though this is not confirmed, he is suspected. Now that Chang Hsun is beaten he goes to Peking. We do not know what he wishes to do. We are disturbed by his reappearance on the political scene. Latterly, certain parliamentarians have proposed to expel him. The Premier Tuan Chi Jui, who is about to give great service to the Republic, ought not to associate with this man nor invite him to take part in politics.

In the Field of Business and Finance

The War and Japanese Shipping

THAT Japanese shipowners and shipbuilders are reaping a harvest as a result of the War is a well-known fact, the extent of which is indicated in statistics collected recently by Japanese newspapers.

At the present time fifty-five Japanese merchantmen, aggregating 178,104 tons gross and 231,535 tons deadweight, are under charter to other countries. Indications point to a further increase in their number due to the growing shortage of bottoms consequent upon the unabated German submarine warfare. Japanese vessels are under charter to firms in and governments of Italy, France and England. They are sailing on the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.

Some Japanese boats are also under charter to American firms and are plying on the Pacific. Owing to the fact that the charters are being arranged between the foreigners and the shipowners directly, it is hardly possible to obtain any authentic figures regarding charter rates, yet it is generally believed that Japan will obtain charter fees approximately amounting to Yen 60,000,000 this year.

Japan received more than Yen 60,000,000 from various foreign nations as charter rates last year.

The steady advance has in some cases made it more economical to buy ships in Japan than to charter them, and as a result quite a number of Japanese ships have been sold to sail under other flags since the war began. The following table shows particulars of the comparatively new ships sold:—

Steamers.	Gross Tonnage.	Price per Deadweight. *Ton.*	Buyers.
Ezaki-maru	3,187	Yen343	Norwegian
Totai-maru	3,188	350	"
Yone-maru	5,332	365	"
Kirishima-maru	2,172	371	"
Newly built	1,000	—	—
Manyei-maru V.	900	—	French
Gensan-maru	3,179	380	British
Unkai-maru V.	5,356	600	"
Unkai-maru VI.	3,188	400	"
Yoshida-maru	5,870	475	"
Kureha-maru	5,750	420	"
Taifuku-maru I.	5,600	400	"
Taifuku-maru II.	9,399	400	"
Taifuku-maru III.	5,869	400	"
Taifuku-maru IV.	5,869	400	"
Taifuku-maru VI.	5,600	400	"
Kubi-maru V.	1,100	—	—

These steamers number 17, aggregating 74,559 tons. The older steamers sold are as follows:—

Steamers.	Gross Tonnage.	Price per Deadweight. *Ton.*	Buyers.
Kifunesan-maru	3,187	Yen333	French
Kureyama-maru	3,489	371	British
Toyu-maru	3,192	370	—
Kaifuku-maru	3,060	269	Spanish
Shinkoku-maru	5,145	6 0	—
Shinyo-maru	3,519	212	Spanish
Shinyo-maru	5,831	212	"
Kwanto-maru	5,111	322	French
Shinko-maru	3,085	—	—
Harima-maru	5,089	—	Norwegian
Teniya-maru	2,930	211	Spanish
Yamato-maru	4,121	330	British
Haru-maru	4,380	270	"
Buyo-maru	5,145	322	"
Kurohime-maru	3,621	—	"

These vessels number 15, with a total tonnage of 59,202. The new and old steamers so far sold, therefore, total 32, aggregating 133,161 tons. This is gross tonnage and therefore their total deadweight tonnage amounts to about 200,000 tons. In addition, the Kawasaki Dockyard Company is contemplating building a score of vessels on its own account with the object of selling them abroad. The Harima Dockyard Co., run by Messrs. Suzuki & Co., is building two steamers of 1,800 and 4,500 tons respectively, which, it is said are to be sold to France.

There have been rumors current at various times that the Japanese Government would take steps to control the selling abroad of new Japanese ships in view of the great accumulation of export cargo in the country. This question was raised in the Japanese House of Peers June 8, but Baron Den, the Minister of Communications, replied that while it was true that measures had been taken in the Allied countries to prohibit the sale and charter of ships to foreigners it should be borne in mind that there was much difference in the state of affairs in Japan and those countries; the latter were fighting for their very existence, and would be justified in taking any measures for their protection; in Japan however the scarcity of freight space was nothing but an economic question and for this reason it would not be right for Japan to prohibit the sale or charter of vessels to foreigners; such a measure would be detrimental to the interests of the shipbuilding people as most of the ships now in course of building were intended either to be sold or chartered to foreigners; moreover, the prohibition if carried out, would be inconvenient to the Allies, who were in great need of ships; the sale of ships abroad would not cause any serious harm to Japan in case of emergency.

Activity in American Shipbuiding Yards.

As an example of the activity in ship building in the United States it may be mentioned that there are at the present time more than two hundred ships in process of construction in yards on the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Wilmington. The total value of these ships is in excess of Gold $200,000,000 and the tonnage is well over a million. More than 20,000 men are employed. In addition to these ships, more than Gold $200,000,000 is being spent in ship construction in metropolitan Philadelphia alone. Most of this work is being done by the following companies: Cramps' Shipyard, New York Shipbuilding Company, Harlan and Hollingsworth, the Chester Shipbuilding Company and a number of smaller concerns. Philadelphia has now become the centre of the greatest shipbuilding interests in the world, larger than any in Great Britain or Germany.

The situation in the Philadelphia district is only typical of the country generally. In the last five months of 1914, shipbuilding companies with a capital of $1,814,000 were organised; during 1915 the capital of new

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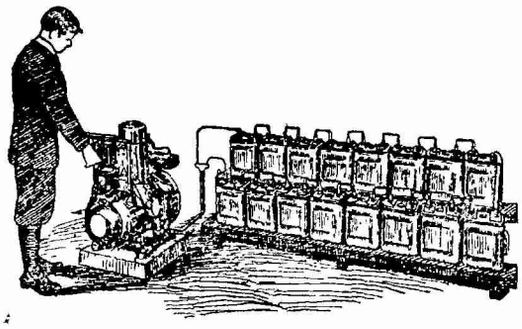

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companies aggregated $37,662,000; in 1917 the total capitalisation of new shipbuilding concerns was $69,466,000 and for the first five months of 1917 the total was $123,110,000.

In the month of May alone shipbuilding concerns with a capital stock of approximately $50,000,000 were incorporated, and present indications are that the year 1917 will be unsurpassed by any previous twelve months in the output of ships in the United States and the amount of capital invested in shipping enterprises. Within the next 18 months the people of the United States are planning to produce 4,500,000 tons of shipping.

Details just to hand show that the amount of the contracts now held on Puget Sound total over $120,000,000. Seattle's contracts for steel ships, including war vessels, number forty-eight, while her contracts for wooden ships number eighteen. Tacoma has five wooden vessels. Olympia has contracts for twenty-five wooden ships. Bellingham is building two wooden steamships and Winslow is building one. These are the figures for the ships actually under construction or under contract and they give the grand total of 115 vessels. Of these, 100 as indicated are merchant ships. As near as can be ascertained, the San Francisco Bay district's contracts call for a grand total of forty-six merchant ships—thirty-nine steel and seven wooden. The San Francisco district includes San Francisco, Oakland and Benicia. As against that district's grand total of thirty-nine contracts for steel ships and seven for wooden ships, Seattle alone has forty-two contracts for steel merchant ships and eighteen for wooden vessels, Seattle thus ranks as the first merchant shipbuilding center of the Pacific Coast.

More American Locomotives for Trans-Siberian Railway

The Russian Government last month placed orders in America for 500 locomotives and 10,000 cars for use on its railroad system. The American Shipping Board is trying to arrange for their shipment as soon as completed from Seattle to Vladivostock. This is in addition to 100 locomotives and 7,000 cars, which Russia contracted for through England, and which the representatives of the latter country want the United States shipping authorities to take over.

Russia, it is said, is also prepared so place another contract for 500 locomotives and 10,000 cars if the transportation facilities can be arranged. Most of the locomotives and cars are needed for the Trans-Siberian Railroad system and for the carrying of supplies to the Russian armies on the eastern battle front. American engineers who have gone to Russia to make a survey of the railroad situation are anxious that as much rolling stock as possible be sent there without delay, as the lack of it is one of the grave problems which confront the experts in solving the transportation problems of Russia.

Most of the railway supplies which have been sent to Russia under the old contracts have gone by way of the Panama Canal. The Shipping Board experts feel that a water haul of some 6,000 miles can be saved by shipping the locomotives and cars, as well as other supplies overland to Seattle. The next problem is to obtain sufficient tonnage for the transportation across the Pacific. At present the Japanese interests control about 60 per cent of the transpacific tonnage. Plans are now under consideration to place as many Pacific ships as possible in the service of Russia. If powers are conferred on the Shipping Board by Congress to commandeer ships, it is believed that much progress will be made.

U. S. Trade Experts in the Far East.

In evidence of the interest that the American Government is taking in the Far East, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce now has six trade commissioners at work in the Orient as follows:

A.W. Ferrin is investigating financial and investment conditions in the Far East and Russia. Mr. Ferrin, who has been associated with Moodie's Magazine, a New York financial journal, arrived in Japan early in June and is now traveling through Korea and Northern China.

Paul Page Whithan is investigating ports, shipping, railways and other transportation facilities in the Far East and Russia. Mr. Whithan, a consulting engineer has been identified with important port, railway and industrial engineering development during the past 12 years. He arrived in Shanghai the first of May and is making this city his headquarters for the China work, which it is expected will take over a year, much of the time being spent in travel.

J. Morgan Clemments is investigating mines and mining in the Far East. Mr. Clemments, mining engineer of New York, has had an extended experience in the States. He arrived in Japan about six weeks ago where he is now at work. Later he will cover Korea and China.

R. Lundquist is investigating electrical development and equipment matters in the Far East, Australia, Africa, and the Near East. Mr. Lundquist, an electrical engineer of Minneapolis, arrived in Shanghai a few weeks ago

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from Australia. He expects to be in China and Japan during the next three or four months when he will proceed to Malayasia and India.

Mr. Frank Rhea is investigating railway specialities and mechanical equipment matters in Australia and the Far East. Mr. Rhea, an experienced railwayman stopped over in Shanghai a few weeks ago on his way to Japan, where he is now located. He will cover Korea, Eastern Siberia and China, returning to Shanghai in the early autumn, after which he will proceed to Malayasia and India. He has already covered Australia.

C. E. Bosworth is investigating markets for boots and shoes in the Far East. Mr. Bosworth is a man of wide practical experience in the shoe industry and trade. He should arrive in Shanghai shortly, having first visited Australia.

As will be noted, all these missions have to do with the promotion of American trade abroad. Some of the men are working on specific lines while the investigations of Mr. Ferrin, and in a measure those of Mr. Clemment, are broad in their scopes, dealing with basic matters underlying all trade enterprise.

Shortage in American Wheat Crop

America's 1917 wheat crop, as forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will fall far below normal despite a prospect for a more than ordinary yield of Spring wheat.

A total yield estimated at 656,000,000 bushels will give the country 16,000,000 more bushels than last year's crop, but with the heavy demands from abroad and virtually no reserve store, it will not meet war needs unless the country practices the most rigid economy.

The Department forecast a Spring crop of 283,000,000 bushels, a big yield, but estimates of Winter wheat production give a crop of only 373,000,000 bushels, 7,000,000 more than was forecast from the May 1 condition, but still far from the normal yield.

Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator under the Food Control bill passed by Congress, estimates the Allies' needs this year at 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain, most of it to come from the United States and Canada. The short wheat crop means that this country will have to cut its wheat consumption if it exports any wheat, since the United States itself normally uses more than 600,000,000 bushels. At the beginning of 1916 there were 164,000,000 bushels on hand carried over from the previous year's record crop.

Some relief is seen in the better showing this year in the forecasts of rye, (which will be a record crop), oats and barley. A large corn crop also undoubtedly will be grown in response to the repeated requests from Government officials for increased production.

Winter wheat last Fall was planted on one of the largest acreages ever recorded, but severe Winter conditions caused almost one-third of the area to be abandoned. The crop came through the Winter in poor condition, and the April forecast was only 400,000,000 bushels. May's forecast showed a reduction of 64,000,000 bushels. The June forecast, based on June 1 conditions, showed improvement of 7,000,000 bushels over May with a total of 373,000,000 bushels. The final outturn may be above or below that figure.

Spring wheat, the June report shows, was planted on an area almost as large as that of 1915, when a record crop of 852,000,000 bushels was grown. The condition of that crop on June 1 was almost 2 points below the ten-year average, indicating a production of only 283,000,000 bushels. With favorable growing conditions the production may reach greater proportions by harvest time.

The late Spring prevented farmers from putting as much land in Spring wheat as had been expected, and the cold weather has prevented germination to a certain extent.

The indications are for a crop of oats third in size in the country's history, and for a crop of rye exceeding the record by 4,000,000 bushels. Barley also will be a heavy crop, probably third in size in history.

To make up for the wheat shortage, people of the United States are urged to substitute at least one meal a day of corn products for wheat products. This will save practically 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, to be added to the normal export surplus, and furnish what is required from North America, in addition to what may be moved from Argentine, Australia, and India. The use of that much corn would not be a material factor in the corn market. While the supply of old corn is comparatively short, the prospects for the new crop are for an enormous increase in acreage, one private estimate being 124,000,000 acres.

Commercial and Financial Notes

President Wilson issued an order July 9 prohibiting the exportation of wheat and twenty-three other commodities. As a result of the order American wheat hereafter can not be exported unless the government's special permission is obtained. Shipments of coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene, including bunkers, food, grains, flour, meal, fodder, seeds, fats, pig-iron, steel billets, ship plates, structural shapes, scrap iron, manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives can only be made under license. The President's proclamation states that the first consideration has been given to American needs, next to the Allies' requirements, and lastly to neutral necessities. The Japanese Financial Agent in New York in a dispatch to Tokio says that the embargo on coal and shipbuilding materials aims at the securing of Japanese merchantmen and further that the American authorities probably will not supply bunker coals to vessels not operating on the lines appointed by the American government.

Including the figures of the recently subscribed Liberty Loan, the United States, with an estimated wealth of from $225,000,000,000 to $250,000,000,000, has a debt of 3.5 per cent. of its wealth. This compares with debt of the principal European countries as follows: Great Britain has an estimated wealth of $85,000,000,000 and its present debt is 19 per cent of its wealth. France has an estimated wealth of $65,000,000,000, with a debt equal to 23 per cent of its wealth; Russia has an estimated wealth of $40,000,000,000, with a debt equal to 25 per cent of its wealth, and Germany has an estimated wealth of $80,000,000,000, with its debt about 24 per cent of its wealth. As the war progresses the ratio of America's debt will, naturally, increase.

In 1916 there was an increased demand in America for diamonds. Holland supplied most of these stones. Germany, Austria and Russia have prohibited the importation of diamonds, but the United States more than made up for Holland's loss of these markets.

The Transportation Committee at Harbin, having experienced that owners of goods waiting their turn for shipment to Russia, were not complying with the order asking them to remove their cargo from the station (made because of the congestion) has induced Maj. Gen. Howarth to issue a warning to the effect that any owner who does not remove his or her goods out of the station compound within three days will forfeit the privilege of booking the goods by the daily three cars set apart specially for conveyance of such as are destined to European Russia.

Exports of American motor cars from the United States and from Canada to New Zealand have greatly increased in the last year, while imports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand have fallen off about 75% according to a report recently issued by Alfred A. Winlow, American consul-general at Aukland. According to the report, American motor cars are finding a great market with the farmers and stock raisers. Motorcycles are also finding a good market, 3,191 having been imported in 1916, with prospects of an even greater number in 1917.

A loan for Gold $2,400,000 at 6% to the Republic of Bolivia has just been made by a syndicate of New York bankers. The money will be used by the government of Bolivia in the construction of a railroad from La Pax the principal city of the country to the Yungas valley, a region rich in minerals, timber, rubber, coffee, coca leaves, and general agricultural products. This is the second large American loan made to Bolivia, the first being Gold $2,324,500 by the Morgan syndicate in 1909.

With the object of regulating the export of pig bristles and of eliminating the intermediaries between the producer and seller, the Russian Government will establish a central export market in Petrograd to be opened on given dates, and a special office will also be set up to deal with affairs relating to the export of this article. All exports of bristles will be prohibited unless specially permitted by that office. The date for the operation of the proposal will be announced later.

Owing to the falling-off in the amount of orders for war supplies from Russia, Japanese munition factories are reducing this branch of their work. The Japan Arms Manufacturing Company, which has been mostly engaged in the manufacture of fuses for Russia, recently dismissed 800 men, and in the meantime all the remaining workmen, numbering 3,200, are said to have received notice of dismissal.

Argentina is soon to have two of the largest wireless stations in the world, one to provide direct communication with the United States and the other with Europe. An American corporation has already begun work on a station, and a German syndicate is trying to obtain a concession for another station.

Salvarsan, manufactured commercially in the United States for the first time, is being sold since July 1 at prices materially under the retail rates for the imported product even before the war and probably more than a third less than the previous prices.

Baron Furukawa, the Japanese copper king, will soon start a bank of his own on a grand scale, establishing branches not only in Japan but in Europe, America, and China, where his company has branches.

Wooden soles for shoes are being made in Wisconsin from material that was formerly sold as waste and fuel by saw mills.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. July 13	Last Quotation, Fri. July 20	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	10¼	10	10	10	—
Anglo Java	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	—
Java Consolidted	19⅓	19¼	19¼	19¼	—
Kota Bahreo	8.20	7½	7½	7½	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

Lankat	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼	—¼
Ewo Cottons (ord)	157½	155	155	155	—
International Cotton	92	90	90	90	—
Kung yik	14.60	14.65	14.65	14.60	+05
Oriental Cotton	38	37	37	37	—
Kochien Tug	35	36½	36½	36	+½
Telephone	80	80	80	80	—
Trams "B"	73⅓	70½	70½	70½	—
Shanghai Dock	94	93	93	93	—
Sand H. Wharf	73½	72	72	72	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	40¾	40⅜	41¼	40¼
T. T. on London	3/11	3/10	3/11	3/10
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.47
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.06
Mexican	72.02	72.1	72.1	.72
Native Int.	.06	.06	.08	.03

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
Forward	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½
Tendency	Steady	Steady		

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
July	11	75
	12	73
	13	78
	14	78
	15	78

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Waterworks	13 July -6 July	£1-0-0 Ex. 3/10½
Bukits	17 ,, 26 ,,	Tls. 0.25
Docks	19 ,, 24 ,,	,, 9.00
Shai. Lands	18 ,, 27 ,,	,, 2.50
Pengkalan	25 ,, 27 ,,	,, 1.02128
H. & S. Banks	Payable 13/8	£2.3.0 less income tax

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Tel. 450—Office Union Bldg.
Tel. 3421.

At the Hotels

The Following guests have registered at the Astor House during the week: L. B. Meldram, Yokohama; S. O. Clement, Hankow; E. Evensen, Hankow; R. Stoormak, Hankow; W. G. Merriman, Vladivostok; R. Scott, Petrograd; C. S. Coy, New York; C. F. Knaggs, Bombay; F. W. Ashwist, Shanghai; J. H. Hansen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gregory, Hongkong; Capt. R. C. Lame, Seattle; Miss A. Tyler, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hulse, New York; Miss G. Fonda, U. S. A.; T. D. Frawley; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moore, U. S. A.; T. Arines, Hongkong; M. S. Cowen, Honkong; Mrs. Cowen, Hongkong; I Cohen, Hongkong; A. Latham; Singapore; S. Hart, New York; A. H. Hart, R. C. Scythes; Mrs. E. A. Feanmont, Honkong; H. O. Poullaim, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Cohen; Misses L. D. Thomson; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Moore; H. R. Franz, Hongkong; Mrs. Puce; T. B. Brown; H. Racbild, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Harrington, Hongkong; N. Brown, Hongkong; P. Farman, Weihaiwei; Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Hause; Peking, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Platt, Peking; Miss Storms, Peking; Miss Hill, Peking; G. T. Sargent, Soochow; J. Arnold, Peking; C. R. Marling, Tientsin; Dr. C. A. Salisbury, Peking; H. H. Horton, Peking; D. Edwards, Bombay; W. P. Nylie, Calcutta:, Capt. F. C. Evertt, Bombay:, A. G. Defries, India; W. E. Meatywin, India.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Graham, Chungking; J. Eloret, Ningpo; C. G. Asker, Nagasaki; L. N. Ting, Philadelphia; C. C. Chen, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Owns, Antung; Mrs. W. W. Ritchie, and child, Naking; Dr. A. F. Legendre, Tientsin; Mrs. R. L. Larson, Peking:, S. Beard, Nanking; C. A. M. Smith, Hongkong; Mrs. Scheoorzeuberg, New York; E. H. Staber; J. P. Jameson, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brossard; C. Verhoop; I. Osaki, Japan; Miss A. Tugels; Manila; Miss B. Mead, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Alabaater, Hangchow; Laing Laiting, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. D. Moir; Mr. and Mrs. Tolstoi, Russia:, C. P. Marphata, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lepekhin, Hankow; C. M. Benzenman, Hankow; A. Raux; R. G. Lawe and Child, Nanking; Mrs. Leu Wuin, Nanking W. H. H. Poate, Hankow; A. Deronzier, Peking:, Ritchu, Nanking; J. P. James, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Allen I. de Ford, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. King and 2 children; G. D. Gardner; A. Norwick, Hankow; Fcs. Brandt; A. Gershecitch; Mrs. Agnez G. Word, Dairen; A. Maier, Peking; C. T. Loo, New York; Wong T. Shang; Mr. and Mrs, I. C. McDonald, A. Cabeldee, Kobe; Mrs. P. F. Kupfer; Mrs. L. K. Griffith; H. Barton, New York; John B. Godkin, New Zealand; Mr. King.

U. S. Court for China
Administrative Jurisdiction

CIRCULAR No. 4

PROPOSED RULES OF EVIDENCE.

(*Concluded from last week*)

TITLE III

INSTRUMENTS AND PRODUCTION.

Sec. 59. *In General* The instruments of evidence, or means of proof, are (A) witnesses, (B) documents and (C) real, demonstrative or object evidence.

A. WITNESSES.

1. In General.

Sec. 60. *Qualifications.* All persons with organs of sense, capable of perceiving and making known their perceptions, may be witnesses. Those of unsound mind and children, not so capable, are incompetent to testify. No disqualification results from religious opinions, conviction of crime or interest, tho the two latter circumstances and other competent evidence may be considered as affecting credibility. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 1033, 1034; Cal. Code C. P. secs. 1879-81; Phil. Code C. P. secs. 382-3; G. O. 58, sec. 55; P. R. Ev. Act. secs. 38, 39; Utah Rev. Stats. sec. 3412.)

Sec. 61. *Accused's Right of Confrontation.* In all criminal prosecutions the accused is entitled to be confronted by, and to cross-examine, the witnesses against him. But where this opportunity has once been given, and the witness is deaf or insane, or cannot, with due diligence, be found in the jurisdiction, his deposition may be read. (Phil. Bill, sec. 5; G. O. 58, sec. 15 (5); P. R. Code Crim. Proc. sec. 11 (4); II Wigmore, Ev. sec. 1397.)

Sec. 62. *Place of Testifying.* Except as otherwise provided by law, all testimony shall be given orally, in open court. (U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 861.)

2. Attendance.

Sec. 63. *One actually present* at the proceeding may be required to testify without subpoena. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 631; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1990; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 407; P. R. Ev. Act 115.)

Sec. 64. *Subpoena* is the process by which the attendance of a witness is required. It must be directed to him and specify the time and place of testifying. It may also require him to produce books, documents or other articles under his control and is then called a subpoena *duces tecum.* (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 624; Cal. Code C. P. sec. 1985; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 402; Wigmore, Ev., secs. 2199, 2200.)

Form: (Caption as in Form) *Subpoena.* "To .....of ..... Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear in the above named court at.....on the .....day of.....191.....at ....o'clock in the.....then and there to testify in the cause of.....against.....there pending.

(For subpoena *duces tecum* add: "and to bring with you into court the following described (book, deed, writing, or other document) it being necessary to use the same as evidence in said cause).

Fail not, under penalty of the law.

Witness, the Honorable.....Judge of said Court, this.....day of.....19... ..... Clerk."

Sec. 65. *Issuance.* A judge or other officer empowered to take testimony may issue a subpoena to require attendance within his territorial jurisdiction before himself or such other officer. If attendance is required before a court having a seal and a clerk the subpoena must be issued under such seal and signed by such clerk or by the judge. (31 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 625; Cal, Code C.P. sec. 1986; Philt Code C. P. secs. 366, 403.)

Sec. 66. *Service* of a subpoena is made by delivering personally to the witness a true copy, attested to be such by the person serving it, who may be any one specially authorized by the functionary issuing it, as well as the marshal or his deputy. Service must be made so as to allow the witness reasonable time for preparation and travel to the place of attendance. (31 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 627; Cal. Code C.P. sec. 1987; Phil. Code C.P. secs. 68, 404.)

Sec. 67. *Enforcing Obedience.* In case of the failure of a witness to attend, the court issuing the subpoena may, upon proof of service thereof and of such non-attendance, issue a warrant to arrest the party subpoenaed and bring him before the proper court or officer. Disobedience of a subpoena, refusal to be sworn, to answer questions, or to subscribe a deposition when required, may be punished as contempt by the court, issuing the subpoena. If the contumacious witness be a party his pleading may also be stricken out. All costs in proceedings to punish for such disobedience are taxable against the party found guilty therein (31 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 623 *et seq*; Cal. Code C. P. secs. 1991, 1993; Phil. Code C.P. secs. 408, 440; P.R. Ev. Act sec. 116.)

3. Examination.

A. Forensic.

Sec. 68. *Oath: form.* Every witness before testifying must take an oath or affirmation as follows:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you are about to give in the cause on trial shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

Sec. 69. *How administered.* The oath must be administered in a language understood by the witness and with the most appropriate sanction, if there be one, of his particular religious belief. (31 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 661,694-7; Consular Court Regulations, 75, 76.)

Sec. 70. *Violation of Oath: Perjury.* Every person, who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, wilfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years; and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed. (U.S. Rev. Stats. sec. 5392; Phil. Act 1697, sec. 3; P.R. Penal Code, sec. 117.)

Sec. 71. *Subornation of Perjury.* Every person who causes or procures another person to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury and punishable as in the preceding section prescribed. (U.S. Rev. Stats., sec. 5393; Phil. Act 1697, sec. 4.)

Sec. 72. *The Exclusion of Witnesses* other than the parties and the one testifying, may be demanded by either party or directed by the court upon its own motion. (31 U.S. Stats. at large, ch. 786, sec. 660; III Wigmore, Ev., secs. 1838, 1839, containing an interesting historical account of the practice.)

Sec. 73. *Order of Proof.* Ordinarily the party holding the burden of proof must first present his *case in chief*; the adverse party then makes his *defense*, after which the former may offer evidence in *rebuttal* (which must be confined strictly to the refutation of new evidence brought out by the defense) and the latter in turn, evidence in *surrebuttal*, correspondingly restricted. The trial court has discretion, however, to vary this order. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 659; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 607; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 56, 132 (1, 2, 3); III Wigmore, Ev., secs. 1866, *et sec.)*

Sec. 74. *Same: As to Individual Witness.* The *direct* examination is that conducted on behalf of the party calling the witness. It may always be followed by cross-examination by the adverse party upon the same subject. This right is to be liberally construed, but its restriction within proper limits is discretionary with the trial court.

Redirect and *recross* may follow, but neither *direct* nor *cross* may be repeated, nor a witness recalled, without leave of court, which is likewise discretionary. (31 U. S. Stats, at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 663. Cf. III Wigmore, Ev., secs. 1882 *et seq.)*

Sec. 75. *Leading Questions*, (those which suggest the answer sought) are permissible on strict cross-examination but not elsewhere, unless, in the discretion of the court, the interests of justice appear so to require. (31 U. S. Stats, at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 664, 666; Cal. Code C. P., secs. 2048, 2046; Phil. Code C. P., secs. 339, 337; P. R. Rv. Act. sec. 153; I Wigmore, Ev., secs. 769 *et seq.)*

Sec. 76. *Complementary Evidence.* When an act, declaration, conversation, or document, or a part thereof, is the subject of testimony the adverse party may introduce evidence of the remainder or of any fact necessary to make the former intelligible. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1854; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 283.)

Sec. 77. *Refreshing Recollection.* A witness may refresh his recollection by contemporaneous memoranda prepared by himself, or under his direction, if he is able to swear to its correctness when made, tho if he retain no recollection of the facts contained therein his testimony must be received with caution. (31 U. S. Stats, at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 665; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2047; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 338; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 154; I Wigmore, Ev., secs. 744 *et seq.)*

Sec. 78. *Impeachment Contradiction.* A witness may be impeached by evidence contradicting his or tending to show that he has at other times made statements inconsistent therewith. Such statements must first be repeated (or if in writing, shown) to him, the circumstances detailed and the witness be asked if he made the statements and allowed to explain. (31 U. S. Stats, at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 670; Cal. Code C. P., secs. 2051-2, 2049, 1870 (16); Phil. C. P., secs. 342-3, 340, 298, (16); Eng. Stat. 17 & 18 Vict., c. 125, s.22; Mass. Stat. 1869, c. 425.)

Sec. 79. *Same: Character.* A witness may be impeached by the adverse party, but not by the one producing him, by evidence that his general reputation for veracity is bad, or that he has been convicted of a felony. Other evidence of specific wrongful acts is not admissible, nor is evidence of good character, until after such impeachment. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 619,617; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2051-2; Phil. Code C. P., secs. 340,342; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 158; II Wigmore, Ev., sec. 987.)

Sec. 80. *A witness must answer* proper questions, tho his answer may tend to establish a claim against himself. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 675.)

Sec. 81. *Privilege.* A witness need not give an answer which directly tends to subject him to punishment for felony, nor shall the accused, in any criminal case, be compelled to be a witness against himself. But the privilege is personal and may be waived. (*Id.*)

See III Wigmore, Ev., secs. 2250, *et seq.*

The Ohio Constitution of 1912 abolishes the privilege. See an argument for its abolition elsewhere, in McClure's; November, 1912, by Judge Corrigan of New York.

Sec. 82. *Record.* In all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open court, and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted, with rulings, all of which shall form part of the record.[1] Other forms of evidence (documentary and real, are identified or marked, as "exhibits"; but these must be formally offered and received before they become part of the record. On appeal the entire record must be forwarded.

1. U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 4097

b. Depositions.

(1) *De bene esse.*

Sec. 83. *When Taken:* A deposition may be taken at any time after the service of summons or

appearance of the defendant in a civil action, or, in a special aproceeding, after the question of fact has arisen, when the proposed witness:

1. Is a party, or an officer or member of a corporation, which is a party, to the action or proceeding, or one for whose immediate benefit the same is prosecuted or defended.

2. Resides, or is about to go, more than one hundred miles from the place of trial.

3. Is too infirm, or otherwise physically unable, to attend.

4. Need not be orally examined, as when the evidence is required upon a motion.

5. Is the only one who can establish facts or a fact material to the issue.

(U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 863; 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 644; Cal. Code C. P., sec 2021; Phil. Code, C. P., sec. 355; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 144).

Sec. 84. *Who May Take.* A deposition may be taken locally before any judge, Minister, Consul or United States Commissioner, or, if it is to be used outside the jurisdiction, it may also be taken before a commissioner named by the court or a judge thereof, wherein the action therein is pending; or for local use, it may be taken in the United States, before a notary public, justice of the peace, federal or state judge, commissioner authorized by the United States laws to take depositions, or other person agreed upon by the parties named in a commission issued from the court or a judge thereof wherein the action or proceeding is pending, or, in any country outside United States territory, before any person so agreed upon and named, or before an American diplomatic or consular representative, provided that such person is in no way interested in the cause. (U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 863; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2031; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 301; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 143.)

Sec. 85. *The commission* may issue at the application of either party upon five days' notice to the other, under seal of the court, and must authorize the commissioner to swear the witness and take his deposition in answer to such annexed interrogatories, direct and cross, as have been prepared by the parties, or in case of disagreement as to their form, settled by the judge who signed the commission, or, in answer to oral questions respecting the matter in dispute if written interrogatories have been waived by agreement; and to certify the deposition to the court in a sealed enclosure directed to the clerk or other person agreed upon. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 646 *et seq.*; Cal. Code C. P., secs. 2025-6; Phil. Code C. P., secs. 257-8; P. R. Ev. Act, secs. 138-40.)

Form of Commission. (Caption and title as in form No.).

To.....

It appearing to the court that John Doe, of....., is a material witness in the trial of the above entitled cause now pending in this court, and that his personal attendance at said trial cannot be procured.

Now, therefore, we, confiding in your prudence and fidelity, have appointed, and by these presents, do appoint you as commissioner to examine said witness; and we therefore authorize and empower you at certain times and places to be by you designated for that purpose, diligently to examine said witness on the direct and cross interrogatories annexed to this commission (or, if none such are filed, in respect to the question in dispute), upon oath first taken before you, which you are hereby empowered to administer, and to cause the said examination to be reduced to writing, subscribed by the said witness and by yourself, and then returned to this Court with said commission attached and enclosed under your seal, with all convenient speed.

Witness the Hon.....Judge of the.....day of.....19...

.....

Judge.

Attest my hand and seal of the said court this.....day of.....19...

.....

Clerk.

Sec. 86. *Notice.* [1] The party seeking to have the deposition taken must serve on the adverse party or his attorney of record, a notice of the time and place of examination, the name of the officer and of the witness. Such notice must be served at least three days before the day of examination and for each additional twenty-five miles above the first twenty-five from the place thereof, one day more. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 652.)

1. *Form of Notice.* (Caption and title as in form No.).

To.....

(Attorney for.....:)

You are hereby notified that the deposition of.....a necessary and material witness for the .....(plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be), to be used in the trial of the above entitled cause, will be taken before..... in and for the Consular District of.....at his office in.....in said District on the.....day of....., 19..., between the hours of.....o'clock in the forenoon and.....o'clock in the afternoon of said day, commencing at the first named hour, and if not completed on said day, will be continued at said place and between said hours, from time to time (over Sundays and holidays if necessary) thereafter successively until completed.

Dated at.....this.....day of of 19...

.....

(or Attorney for.....)

Sec. 87. *Same: Exceptions.* The Judge of the United States Court for China may, in cases of urgent necessity, authorize depositions to be taken upon such notice as he may think reasonable, causing an order to that effect to be served with the notice. (U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 863; 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 652.)

Sec. 88. *Taking and Transmittal.* Either party may attend the examination and, personally or by attorney, question the witness, who shall first be sworn as if testifying in court. The testimony shall be written by the presiding officer or by the witness or some disinterested person in his presence and under his direction, and may be taken down in shorthand but must forthwith be reproduced in longhand. When completed the deposition must be carefully read to or by the witness, may be corrected, and must be subscribed, by him. The officer presiding at the examination must certify that these requirements have been observed and deliver or send the deposition so certified in a sealed enclosure to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending. (U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 864 *et seq.*; 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 788, secs. 653 *et seq.*; Cal, Code C. P., sec. 2032).

密勒氏評論報。爲美國公民以及銀行巨子。每星期所必讀之報。即華僑具有勢力之西人。亦莫不以先睹爲快。故本埠及各埠華商巨賈。登錄廣告。最爲良好之報章。

中華商人。若欲使其出產品受知於美人。必藉本報表揚。始能造成宏大之貿易於美洲。

美國駐滬郵局。蒙其嘉許。所寄包件郵費准取低廉。以供運送。凡中華出產之絲貨古玩銀器銅件等項。以及華人高貴之製造品。本報發生。逐一登載。從此大有可爲。

本報電話四千七百四十一號如尚　華商賜教。請即通知。當派代表趨赴　貴號接洽。繕成告白。不勞枉駕。其便利洵稱獨一無二。

本館白

Form of Caption.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China.
Consular District of .....

..... Plaintiff, vs. ..... Defendant.	Depositions.

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, a .....in said district.....on the.....day of.....in the year.....between the hours of .....A.M. and.....P.M., at..... in said district, pursuant to the annexed notice, to be read in evidence on behalf of the.....in an action pending in the .....Court of....., in which..... .....Plaintiff, and.....Defendant,..... .....of lawful age, being by me first duly examined, cautioned, and solemnly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposes and says as follows, viz.:.....
.....
.....

Form of Certificate. (Caption as in Form.....) ,
I,.....a..... duly..... and qualified, do hereby certify that..... was by me first severally duly sworn to testify the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that the deposition.....by.....respectively subscribed as above set forth,.....and respectively subscribed by the said witness....., taken at the time and place in the annexed notice specified; that I am not counsel, attorney, or relative of either party, or otherwise interested in the event of this suit; and that said deposition .....commenced at the time in said notice specified .....
.....
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at.....this..... .....day of.....19.....
.....
.....

Sec. 89. *Use.* Unless it appears at the time that the presence of the deponent can be procured, or that the taking of the deposition would be unfair or fraudulent, it may be used by either party as his evidence and subject to objection, at any stage of the pending action or proceeding, or any other between the same parties and involving the same subject matter. A party who appears at an examination shall not be heard to complain of the form of a question unless his objection shall have been made at the time, and any objections to the form of interrogatories, to be propounded to a witness outside the jurisdiction, must first be presented to the court issuing the comission. The failure to receive such deposition shall not require a postponement of the trial without a satisfactory showing that the testimony is necessary and that proper diligence has been used to obtain it. (U. S. Rev. Stats. 865 *et seq.*; 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, secs. 656-658; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2034; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 355; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 144.)

(2) In Perpetuam Rei.

Sec. 90. *When authorized.* The Judge of the United States Court for China may make an order for perpetuating the testimony of a witness, before himself or the Consular Judge of the proper district upon the filing of a duly verified petiton, reciting:

1. That the applicant expects to be a party to an action in a court of the jurisdiction, or, if no such action is actually anticipated, that proof of some fact is necessary to perfect the title to property in which he is interested, or to establish marriage, descent, heirship, or any other matter which might become material to him.

2. The names, if known, of those who may be adverse parties to the action, if anticipated.

3. The name, residence, and general outline of the testimony expected, of the witness. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 685 *et seq.*; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2084; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 370.)

Sec. 91. *Notice.* If the parties expectant are known and reside within the jurisdiction each must be personally served with reasonable notice of the time and place fixed for hearing; if unknown, and property within said jurisdiction may be affected by the proceedings, notice must be served by publication in the same manner as a summons. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 687; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2084; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 371.)

Sec. 92. *Taking and Transmittal.* The testimony shall, at the time and place fixed, be taken and transmitted according to the rules prescribed in sec. 88 for taking depositions, except that the entire record, including petition, notice and testimony, shall be transmitted to, and filed with the clerk of the United States Court for China, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the manner in which the proceedings were conducted. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 688, 689, 692; Cal. Code C. P., secs. 2086, 2087; Phil. Code C. P., secs. 372, 373, 374).

Sec. 93. *Use.* The testimony so taken shall have the same effect as if given orally by the witness and may be used, subject to the rules provided for the use of depositions, in any action or proceeding against the parties named in the petition or those whose interest had not been discovered at the time of the filing thereof. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, secs. 690, 691; Cal. Code C. P., secs. 2088, 2089; Phil. Code C. P., secs. 375-6).

C. AFFIDAVITS.

Sec. 94. *Definition.* An affidavit is an ex parte statement in writing, sworn to, or affirmed, before an officer authorized to administer oaths. It differs from a deposition in not being taken on notice nor providing opportunity for cross examination. (3 Corpus Juris, 317, 318).

Sec. 95. *When Used.* Affidavits may be used in support of a motion or to prove the publication[1] or service of a notice or the service of process or other papers, in a proceeding for a provisional remedy,[2] the examination of a witness or a stay, or in any other case expressly provided by law. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 638, 641; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2009; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 348.)

1. Affidavit of printer, foreman or principal clerk, annexed to a copy of the notice, specifying the paper and the dates of publication if made within six months after the last date is sufficient. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 640; Cal. Code C. P. sec. 2010.)

2. Upon demand of the adverse party the affiant must be produced before competent authority for cross-examination within eight days or the effect of the affidavit is lost. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 639.)

B. DOCUMENTS.

1. Proof of Execution.

Sec. 96. *General Rule.* The execution of any writing may be proved by:

1. One who saw it executed.
2. Evidence of the genuineness of the maker's handwriting.
3. A subscribing witness, or.
4. Where the latter denies, or fails to recollect, such execution, other competent evidence. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1940, 1941; Phil. Code C. P., secs. 324-5; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 87.)

Sec. 97. *Proof of Execution is Unnecessary*, where it is shown that the party against whom the writing is offered has admitted its execution, or that it is produced from his custody and has been acted upon by him as genuine, if more than thirty years old. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1942, 1945; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 326; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 89, 92.)

Sec. 98. *Proof of a Person's Handwriting* may be made by the testimony of one who believes it to be his and has either seen him write or has seen writing purporting to be his and upon which the supposed writer has acted or been charged. The court may also (with or without the aid of experts) compare any proffered writing with others proved to be genuine or so admitted or treated by the party against whom the offer is made, or, if the proffered writing is more than thirty years old, and purports to be genuine, by those having an interest in knowing the fact. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1943-5; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 327; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 90, 92.)

Sec. 99. *An alteration* or appearance of alteration, after execution, in a part material to the question in dispute, renders a writing inadmissible until shown to have been made by consent of all parties affected, or without the concurrence of the one offering it, or of his privies, or otherwise innocently or properly, or not to have changed the meaning or effect. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1982; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 336.)

2. Proof of contents

Sec. 100. *Originals.* The contents of a document if otherwise competent, may always be proved by producing the original. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1905, 1918 (6, 7, 8) 1951; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 303, 298 (14), 313 (6, 7, 8) 331; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 56, 69.)

Sec. 101. *Public Records: Certified Copies.* The contents of any official document or of the public record of the acts of public officers bodies or tribunals or of a public or private writing may be proved by a copy thereof, certified to be a correct transcript of the original by its legal custodian under the seal, if there be one, of his office or court. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 1040; Cf. U. S. Rev. Stats. Sec. 905-907; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1918, 1919, 1923; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 313, 314, 318; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 69, 70, 73-75.)

Sec. 102. *Same: Examined*[1] *Copies.* A copy of a judicial record of a foreign country is also admissible in evidence upon proof that:

1. It has been compared by the witness with the original and is an exact transcript thereof.
2. Such original was in the custody of the clerk of other legal custodian thereof.
3. The seal, if there be one, of the court where the record remains, or, if it be not a court of record, the signature of the legal custodian, attests the copy. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1907; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 305.)

1. "There is properly no preference for a *certified* or office copy over a *sworn* or examined copy." II Wigmore, Ev. p. 1551.

Sec. 103. *Printed Copies.* Books printed or published under public authority and purporting to contain the statute law of a state or country, or the reports of judicial decisions thereof, and proved to be commonly received in the tribunals thereof as evidence of such law or decisions are so admissible here. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1900, 1902; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 300, 302.)

Sec. 104. *Ordinary Copies.* In other cases, after proof of the conditions justifying secondary evidence and of due execution, the contents of a document may be shown by an ordinary copy.

Sec. 105. *Testimony.* In such cases the contents may also be proved by a witness.

Sec. 106. *Notice to Produce.* Where a document is in another's possession he is entitled to reasonable notice to produce it, unless it is itself a notice. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1938; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 284, 322; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 85.)

Sec. 107. *Inspection.* Either party may inspect any document shown to a witness by the other. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 766, sec. 672; Cal. Code C. P., sec. 2054; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 345. Cf. P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 86.)

C. REAL, OBJECT OR DEMONSTRATIVE EVIDENCE.

Sec. 108. *General Rule.* The court may, in its discretion, examine any object, or inspect any locality connected with the subject of litigation or affording a basis for a legitimate judicial conclusion regarding the same. In criminal cases such inspection must take place in the presence of the accused and his counsel. (Cal. Code C. P., sec. 1954; Phil. Code C. P., sec. 332; P. R. Ev. Act, sec. 95; cf. other statutes abstracted in I Wigmore, Ev. 1163, n. 7.)

Sec. 109. *Reopening Trial: Newly Discovered Evidence:* A cause may be reopened for newly discovered evidence, material to the applicant, which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have been procured in time for the trial. (31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 226 (4); Cal. Code C. P., sec. 657; Phil. Code C. P. sec. 145 (2); Phil. G. O. 58, sec. 42; P. R. Code Crim. Proc. 303 (7).)

New Books and Publications

Americanism

Americanism—What It Is, by David Jayne Hill, L.L.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. U. S. $1.25.

AT no time in the history of the country has it been more essential than it is at present that Americans should have a clear conception of what its country's ideals and aims are. Americans and Americanism stand out before the World to-day as they have never done before, and incidentally it is not to be lost sight of that here in the Far East they are assuming a rapidly growing importance. What nearly all Americans feel, the author has put into words. It behooves Americans, as well as non-Americans, to understand what Americanism stands for. This book explains the subject clearly and succinctly.

Professor Hill makes it plain from the very start that Americanism is not to be defined in terms of race or geography; the country from the beginning was populated by people of widely different ethnic origins, and there is no definable ethnic type that is exclusively entitled to be called American. A man may be born in America and yet entertain ideas and sentiments which brand him as un-American.

The essential elements of the American conception of the state are described as "local autonomy in all local matters, popular representation in State and National affairs, the federation of independent communities, a body of unalterable principles accepted in a fundamental law, and judicial decision in the settlement of differences." America was the first modern State which took the control of religious matters entirely out of the hands of the civil government, the Constitution of the United States ordaining that Congress could not make any law respecting the establishment of a religion or interfering with the right of religious worship. "It is not a time for pride, exultation and self-glorification that we are Americans. It is rather a time for gratitude and thankfulness that, in shaping the form of our government, in securing firm guarantees of our inherent rights, in establishing the traditions of our people, our fathers builded more wisely than they knew, in placing the emphasis upon the happiness and security of the Citizen and not upon the power and glory of the State."

In comparing the American conception of government with the ideas governing the majorty of European people, the author says:

"We have developed here in America a new estimate of human values, and this has led to a new understanding of life. It has become difficult for us to comprehend the course of events in Europe. and it is impossible for Europe to understand us. We have long ago abandoned a great deal of what Europe still holds sacred. If we had a dynasty of hereditary rulers; if we had a state religion; if we had a formed habit, and it had become hereditary, of giving ourselves up body and soul to the exigencies of the State; if we were surrounded by powerful enemies; then we might understand many things that happen in Europe which now seem to be unreasonable and almost insensate."

This book was written before America declared war on Germany, and the text of parts of it might have been altered to fit existing conditions—as an example, the following paragraph—but the spirit of the remarks, nevertheless, holds good:

YOUR CHOICE

FICTION	Mex.
Hope "A Young Man's Year"	$3.37
Quiller-Couch "Nicky-Nan, Reservist"	3.00
Sheppard "Rise of Ledgar Dunstan"	3.25
de Teramond "Mystery of Lucien Delorme"	3.00
Grand "Winged Victory"	3.50
Thurston "Enchantment"	3.30
Gibbs "Yellow Dove"	3.50
and 700 other $2 titles.	

BUSINESS:

Burdick "Essentials of Business Law"	$2.75
Thorp. "Industrial Chemistry"	10.00
Martin "Industrial Chemistry"	15.00
Neystrom "Retail Selling & Store Management"	3.75
Mercantile Dictionary	3.75
Davis "Bank Organisation, Management and Accounts"	5.00

GOVERNMENT	Mex.
Toulmin "City Manager"	$3.75

PSYCHOLOGY:

Pintner and Paterson "A Scale of Performance Tests"	$5.00
Hall "Founders of Modern Psychology"	6.25
Seashore "Psychology in Daily Life"	3.75

GENERAL:

Lippert and Holmes "When to Send for the Doctor"	$3.75
Cravath "Great Britain's Part"	2.75
Johnson "Panama Canal and Commerce"	5.50
Laughlin "The Complete Hostess"	2.75
Andrews "Whale Hunting With Gun and Camera"	6.75
Zahm "Aerial Navigation"	
Jones "Caribbean Interests of U.S."	5.25

Chinese American Publishing Co.

26 Canton Road, Phone 4648, SHANGHAI

"What we American citizens need to be thinking about is, not how to pacify the world—which will go on fighting as long as there is something wrong to fight about—but how to show the world that there is at least one country where the ideal of human rights is placed above passive acquiesence in the demands of brute force; and that there is one citizenship that carries with it a national protection that must be reckoned with. One thing is certain. Peace can never be insured while brigandage and imperial conquest are profitable forms of business. It can never be permanently established until the lust for loot and conquest is confronted with an armed resistance that makes it too hazardous to be a paying enterprise."

Directing his attention to matters which are vital to America's national existence, the author says there are certain fundamental principles that all thoughtful Americans unite in accepting; among these are the propositions: that government should exist for the sake of the governed; that a just government is based upon the equal rights of all the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that in consequence, governments in their relation to one another should recognize these rights; and that all governments, with due respect for the principles of humanity, should regulate their conduct by just laws, freely accepted and faithfully observed.

Discussing the question of national defense, Dr. Hill mentions that the first line of national defense is not the navy, but diplomacy; diplomacy being to a nation what senses are to the human body.

Speaking of Exchange

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The final chapter of the work is headed "New Perils for Americanism." The author discusses the economic phases of the war, and emphasizes that America's policy is plainly marked out for it, *viz.* a policy of pacific industrial and commercial development, under adequate national defense.

Comparing the governments of England and America, the author says:

"Although England is a democracy so far as her own people are concerned, she is essentially an Imperial power so far as the rest of the world is concerned. And that difference is capital for her and for us. It is capital for her, because it is the imperial spirit that has made her great, and to the chariot wheels of imperial procedure her destiny is bound. It is capital for us, because we are a democracy in very truth, composed of States of which even the least is equal in all the attributes of independence to the greatest; and we have no need, or reason, or disposition to enter into rivalry with imperial ambitions in any part of the world."

G. W. M.

The Judgment of the Orient, by K'ung Yuan Ku'suh; edited and rendered into colloquial English by Ambrose Pratt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., U. S. $ 0.60.

The mouthpiece of this "judgment" is said to be a Chinese student and traveler. There is nothing in the brief volume, however, that might not have emanated from an Occidental endowed with keen observation, an original trend of mind, and a well-concealed sense of humor. Often we feel uncertain whether we are being given glimpses of a fantastic philosophy or whether the Eastern author is having his little joke at the reader's expense. He begins with a masterly phsychoanalysis of the chief warring nations and passes on to a delightful and ingenious "soul sex" theory in which woman—or the woman soul—is held responsible for the great conflict. Even in the wildest fancies there is a deep undercurrent of satiric truth that gives us a highly profitable as well as a pleasurable hour. Women and Germans, however, will scarcely appreciate K'ung Yuan Ku'suh; his Judgment is decidedly against them."

Women's Work

American Women Organize for War Relief Work

The American women of Shanghai are rapidly perfecting plans for war relief work and committees are now preparing the details for an active campaign.

The first meeting of the women was held in the rooms of the U. S. Court for China, Mrs. W.L. Merriman acting as chairman and Mrs. P. L. Bryant as secretary, when it was decided that the work would begin in earnest in the autumn, but in the meantime arrangements would be made to supply materials and directions for the needed articles to all women who find it possible to commence "doing their bit" immediately and wish to extend their endeavors through the summer.

A committee to arrange for rooms, working materials and whatever else may be necessary was appointed. This committee is composed of Mesdames T. J. Barclay C. H. Blake, P. L. Bryant, Leonard Everett F. A. Fairchild, J. B. Fearn, J. D. Gaines, F. R. Graves, C. P. Holcomb, W. H. Lunt, W. L. Merriman, M. F. Perkins, F. J. Raven, J. H. Ruffin G. E. Tucker. S. I. Woodbridge, and the wives of men at the heads of various American organisations, including Mrs. G. F. Ashley, American Athletic Association; Mrs. J. J. Connell, American Asiatic Association; Mrs. W. S. Fleming, American Bar Association; Mrs. W. A. Burns, American Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. William Morris, American Navy League; Mrs. A. H. Swan, American Shanghai Volunteers; Mrs. J. C. McCracken, University Club, and Mrs. H. P. Sailor, of the American Women's College Club.

The committee met Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Bryant, No. 5 Jinkee Road.

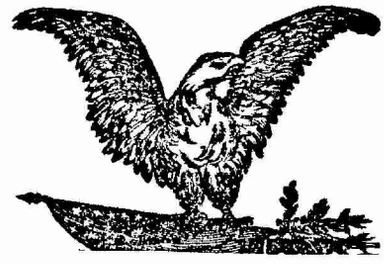
Mrs. Lobingier, who leaves for America Saturday, intends to study war relief work while at home and to investigate the question of materials and best ways of shipping.

Consul-General Sammons has written the women's organisation to the effect that the American Red Cross funds now in hand would be placed at its disposal, as far as practicable, for use in financing the undertaking.

British Women's Work.

The weekly report mentions that Mrs. Ayscough, who from the first largely, and for the last two years entirely, undertook the very arduous task of purchasing materials for the Association, has resigned this part of her work; she would shortly be leaving on a holiday but should there still be necessity for such efforts when she returned from America the Association members knew that she would again give as much time and zeal to whatever department of it she then took up as she had given to that which she had resigned.

01-240



ALL AMERICAN MALE CITIZENS ABOVE THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN YEARS ARE REQUESTED TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, AND SEND THIS FORM TO THE CENSUS COMMITTEE, No. 11, WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI.

1.—Name in full ?.....
2.—Are you a Natural Born American Citizen ?.....
Are you a Naturalised American Citizen ?.....
When and where Naturalised ?.....
Date of Passport (if any) ?.....
3.—Business address in China ?.....
4.—Home address in China ?.....
5.—Home address in America ?.....
6.—Telephone during hours ?.....No.....
7.—Age ?.....Years.....Months.....
Height ?.....Feet ?.....Inches ?.....
Weight ?.....Pounds.
General Health ?.....
Married ?.....Children or Dependents ?.....
Fit for Military Service ?.....
8.—What foreign languages do you read ?.....Write ?.....
Speak fluently ?.....Speak passably ?.....
9.—Can you drive a motor car ?.....
Have you ever been granted a license to drive a motor car ?.....
If so, where ?.....
Can you Swim ?.....Ride a Horse ?.....
Ride a Bicycle ?.....Ride a Motorcycle ?.....
Have you had any experience in the handling of Firearms ?.....
Have you any knowledge of the theory and practice in handling and repair of small combustion engines, such as found in Motor Cars and Motor Boats ?.....Can you Navigate ?.....
Have you had any experience at Sea, either in professional or amateur handling of Boats ?.....
10.—Have you had any experience in handling men ?.....
11.—What is your present business ?.....
What has been your business in the past ?.....
12.—Have you had Military or Naval Experience ?.....
State where and how long.....
13.—Do you desire Military Drill in Shanghai ?.....
14.—Will you enroll for Service if your Country needs you ? .....

All Americans in Shanghai and Vicinity are urged to fill out this blank at once and mail to the

American Census Committee

No. 11 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

大正六年六月九日
第三種郵便物認可

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Government Bank

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April,

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3, Hankow Road

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